A

Little TREATISE

Of being

BORN AGAIN:

Without which

No MAN can be SAVED.

Being the SUBSTANCE of Four SERMONS preach'd at BLACK-FRYARS; With fome Enlargements, fince added.

By S. WRIGHT.

Illud verè saculo gratulor, repertos homines qui neutiquam in Controversiis subtilibus tantum ponunt, quantum in verà Vita emendatione & quotidiano ad Sanititatem professu. Utinam & mea Scripta aliquid ad hec studium in Animis Hominum excitandum instammandumque conferre possint: Tunc enim non frustra me vixisse hacterus exstimem.

Grotij ad Crellium Er.

The SECOND EDITION, Corrected.

LONDON:

Printed for EMANUEL MATTHEWS, at the Bible in Pater-Noster-Row; and John Clark, at the Bible and Crown in Cheapside, near the Ponitrey, 1719.

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A LETTER to the AUTHOR; Which is here inserted, as the Reason of his publishing the following Sheets.

REVEREND SIR!

Weighty Subject of Regeneration, have so affected us, that we have cause to Praise God, who hath bless'd us with the opportunity of hearing them: And we hope a great many more have reason to do the same. We could wish they might be more publick;—and we hope you will suffer them to go abroad into the World, for the edifying the Church of Christ; and to render the Filthy, who will be Filthy still, so much the more inexcusable.

Had not we, thro' Grace, experienced fomething of the new Birth, we A 2 should

should not have enter'd within your Meeting-House, being of the Establish'd Church: But this has remov'd our Prejudices; and with St. Peter, of a Truth we perceive, that GoD is no respecter of Persons, nor differing Opinions as merely touching Church Government; but in every Place, He that worketh Righte-

ousness is accepted with him.

Cince, experiens ero Birth, we

We hope you will excuse our great Freedom; we protest before God, we have no Sinister End: The Good of our -Relatives and Neighbours is near our Hearts; and because we humbly conceive those - SERMONS will conduce much thereto, we cannot but request of you, what we have so earnestly defired among our felves, the Publication of them. And shall continue to pray for the increase of God on your future Labours, as well as return Thanks for former Benefits. And remain

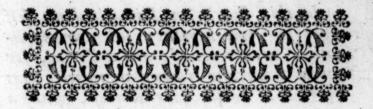
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THE

Author's Answer:

Which may serve instead of a

PREFACE.

GENTREMEN!

Receiv'd your Letter with great Thankfulness to God, that had made the
Sermons you speak of, so serviceable to you: But considering how many
useful Treatiscs of this Nature, are extant already, I thought your Request, to
Print on this Subject might very well be
deny'd. And when the manner and
warmth of delivering those Sermons
should be a little forgot, I was ready to
conclude—you might alter your Sentiments
of them; or at least, forbear farther to
insist on their being sent to the Press.

A 3

In this Conclusion I imagin'd my felf right for some Months; till your Applications were renewed; and a Person, for whom I have a particular respect, was engaged to pursue your Request, with a Resolution to take no Denial. He has indeed said so much, to assure me of your sincerity and hearty Concern in this matter, that I began to think it my Duty to comply with you: And where I apprehend any thing a Duty, I shall set that against all Objections, and all other Considerations in the World.

This Liberty however I have taken in complying with you; That I have chosen to give you those Discourses in a different Form to what you might expect; Tho' I bope in a way that may answer your End, as fully, as if I had publish'd them in the Form of SERMONS. If you look upon every Chapter as a SERMON, and read it at once, you will find very little difference from what it would have been, had the whole been printed as it was preach'd. That I did not say one thing, and now fend you another, your Friend, that has taken the pains of Transcribing a great part himself, will witness for me: And you your selves, upon reading, will, I doubt

doubt not, call to mind the most of what you here meet with.

The first SERMON you will find altered as to the Method, in some sew things; but you will easily know it again, when, every considerable Thought shall occur to you, in the same words that were used before. In the whole you will find some Additions; but, especially, in the Third and Fourth Chapters. That Directory for the Devotion of a Soul first turning towards GoD, p. 93, 94, 97; And the Form of a Covenant Dedication to GoD, p. 97, &c; I thought highly proper to insert in this Publication, tho' not deliver'd in your hearing. And I found some things necessary to be added, that I might render the Evidences of the new Birth more useful, and less liable to Mistakes. Some Enlargements you will also find in the closing Addresses to several forts of Persons: But I am persuaded you will not think, upon a serious perusal, that I could have emitted any thing I have here added.

Whether this Treatise may be thought Wise, or Weak, by the generality of those that look into it, is what I shall not once enquire after: If it may prove a means of turning any from the Evil of their ways, I shall account that the most grateful and desirable intelligence concerning it. For I think, I am not mistaken in declaring, — That I had rather see one Person smite upon his Breast, and become a true Penitent, — than see a Thousand clapping their hands, whilst they receive no real Benefit from what they bear or read.

If the following Pages may answer for an End as this, I shall have reafen to be thankful to you, for putting me upon a piece of Work, that I confess I had no mind to have gone about, at this time. We live in an Age that is set against every thing of this nature; and especially, if it comes from the Hand of a Dissenter. For which reason you will not wonder that I have shewn such a Backwardness to comply with your Request. A Book of Devotion that is published in the Style, and way of a Papist, shall be thought much more worthy of Regard, than one that is published by a Dissenting Protestant. Or otherwise, there are Treatises I could mention, that would never have gain'd so many Impressions as they have.

I do not mention this with any other view, but that, of Excusing my self for so long refusing to Print upon this Subject. 'Till Men are more inclined to Read and Consider Things, our Time and Pains in Printing must turn to very little Account.

However I would hope, you will promote the reading of this little Book in all the Families where you have any influence; Especally on the Lord's Day Evenings, when Those are sometimes called together, who on other Days live in the neglect of Reading, and every religious Duty. A Chapter then read at a time, will go thro' this Treatise in a Month. And by this means, some Persons may be engaged to hear, what they would not be persuaded, otherwise to look into.

I was going, after all, to Apologize for my self, in publishing a Treatise from one Set of Sermons, which might have been much better done, by taking in some things deliver'd in other Sermons on the like Subjects: But I was immediately check'd by considering, — That 'tis the Blessing of God alone to which all Success is owing, even in the Best Attempts of this nature; And

And therefore since it hath pleased him to own, the following Discourses already, in such a manner as to You; I shall, without any more words, joyn with you, in hoping they may be blest to the Good of others. What Almighty God sees sit to set his Seal upon, I shall never affect to make Apologies for.

To Him, therefore, I humbly commit this Little Treatife; and to your Service I devote it in a particular manner, as a Testimony of my being

Your

Berry Court,
Apr. 2. 1715.

Respectful Friend,

and Servant,

S. WRIGHT.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THE former Impression of this Treatisfe, happily prov'd an Occasion, of my becoming acquainted with a Gentleman, to whose Charitable Disposition and Design, this Second Impression is owing.

That LETTER, from some of the National Church, which engag'd me to print on this Subject, has also induc'd feveral others of the same Establishment, to read what they found thus brought

into the World.

And I am allow'd to tell those, who may farther look into this Treatise,—
"That it is a GENTLEMAN of the ESTABLISH'D CHURCH, who has order'd this Edition to be printed, at his own Charge: And to be given, gratis, to all such as will seriously peruse it."

I would humbly hope, that the Administration of this Service, (as well as of other Charities, with the disposal of which. I have been entrusted, by the same Person,) will be abundant by many Thanksgivings

vings to God. And so, will occasion many acceptable Prayers, which shall reach the Unknown Benefactor in a Return, both of Spiritual and Temporal Blessings, in this Life.

And, at last, may He find Mercy for his own Soul, who has many ways express'd bis Mercy and Compassion for the

Souls of others.

If the Salvation of Any be hereby promoted, it will be a sufficient Reward, to meet such in *Heaven*, tho' they should not be personally known here on *Earth*.

I have, together with this Book, considerable Numbers of BIBLES to dispose of, to those who may have Opportunities of doing good, by assisting in the Charitable Distribution of them. Such as are Strangers to the Author, may apply to the Publisher, of this Treatise.



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GREAT DOCTRINE

OF BEING

BORN AGAIN.

JOHN iii. 3.

Verily, verily I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God.

INTRODUCTION.



HE Conference betwixt our SAVIOUR and Nicodemus, out of which these words are taken, has always been thought a very considerable,

and by some, a very dark and mysterious Part of Sacred Writ. Those of Nicodemus's Temper and Sentiments, have been B ready, conduct, and his way of Arguing: Whilst others, that have been more under the Influence and Teaching of a Divine Spirit, have seen the Excellency and Importance

of our SAVIOUR'S Doctrine.

The Time, in which this Ruler came to our LORD, was a very apt representation of his State. He came in the Night, and he appears to have been fadly in the Dark as to what concerns the Gofpel Difpensation, and his Salvation by it. He had been very much affected, it feems, with the mighty Works of our BLESSED LORD; for, fays he, no Man can do the Miracles that thou doft, except God be with bim: But his Preaching and his words were very differently receiv'd: They were thought to be so far from being Heavenly and Divine, that they were not reconcilable to common Sense: How can these things be?

I am afraid this is too much the Case of many in our own Times: Who, while they acknowledge that Jesus Christ is worthy to be own'd in the brightest Day, and before all the World, yet content themselves with some obscure and partial Regards to him. How many are there, who profess to venerate him as a Teacher sent from God, that yet in this

grand

grand and leading Point, the being born again, are perfect Strangers to him? yea, what is worse, unwilling to be instructed by him? They are either cavilling against, or explaining away, the proper and spiri-

tual Meaning of this Doctrine.

Some also there are that have follow'd this Metaphor of the new Birth, with others of the like nature, fo far, as to render it wholly mystical and unintelligible; making no just Observations upon the more plain and express Texts of Scripture. where, without Metaphors, the nature of Regeneration is set in a clearer Light.

Such mistaken ways of treating this Subject I shall endeavour to avoid. And fince our SAVIOUR has summon'd our Attention to what he here fays, by prefixing a double Affeveration, to atteft the Truth of it, -Verily verily I fay unto thee, &c. I hope I need not multiply words to engage a serious Application of your Minds to study, and make a right. Use of what shall now be laid before you. If a

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CHAP. I.

Wherein this Doctrine of being Born again, is carefully laid down.

WHEN we read so peremptory a Determination, that none shall see, or enter into, the Kingdom of God, but such as are Born again; it is reasonable to expect, every Soul that has any hope or desire of being saved, should be put upon the most sollicitous Enquiries after the meaning and import of this Expression. And therefore I shall set my self to give such an Account of it, as that every one, who reads the sollowing Treatise seriously, may both be helped to understand, and experience, this second Birth. In doing this, I would aim at

FIRST, Informing the Mind, THEN, Awak'ning and Convincing the Conscience.

AFTER THAT, Directing the Practice.

AND FINALLY Settling and Composing the Spirit; by stating the Evidences of this mighty Change.

In this Chapter I shall endeavour to inform the Mind of the attentive Reader, by giving him as clear and satisfying Thoughts as I can, of the nature of this Birth.

It was fomething of which Nicodemus, even as a Jew, and a Ruler in Ifrael, might be suppos'd to have a previous Knowledge; or at least to have been sufficiently prepar'd for the reception of it: For otherwise our Saviour would not, in fuch a manner as we find he does, have reprov'd his Ignorance and Slowness of Apprehension; Art thou a Master of Israel.

and knowest not these things?

The Writings of Moses might inform him, - that when Man first came out of the Hands of his Maker, he had a Soul breathed into him, by which he was rendred wifer and more excellent than the Beafts of the Earth; and from hence Nicodemus might have concluded - that the fame Almighty Power could, by a farther Inspiration and Influence, at pleasure, raise Man to a higher and nobler State and Condition than that in which he now found himself, and the rest of Mankind.

The writings of David, and the Prophets. do also describe a Person's being brought into a State of Grace and Favour with

God, by having a clean Heart created in him, and a new Pfal li To. Heart given to him. And this Ezek axavi. 26. was fo particularly foretold and other places. of the Gofpel Times, that it has it

must be a strange inadvertency in Nicodemus

demus not to reflect on those Passages, which in such a likeness of Expression, describe the very same Change that our SAVIOUR here calls being a born a-

gain.

But that which yet farther condemns this Jewish Ruler, was, (according to Dr. Whithy,) a prevailing and common Notion amongst the Yews, - that when any Man became a Profelyte to their Religion, He was to be look'd upon as an Infant new born.

These several things may, all of 'em, be very helpful to our understanding this Doctrine at present; and I would rather choose to look upon 'em with such a view, than as merely ferving to aggra-

vate the Fault of Nicodemus.

From our LORD's explaining himfelf in this Matter, 'tis evident - that to be Born again includes fomething both External, and Internal: Except a Man be born of Water and of the Spirit, be cannot

enter into the Kingdom of God.

Now this being born of Water, or made a Proselyte by Baptism, was so intelligible, that we find a bare mention of it is thought sufficient. And however Men may value their outward Privileges, yet if these are rested in, and the greatest stress be laid where the Gospel lays the leaft, least, the Hopes and Pretensions of such

will avail them very little.

'Tis a being Born of the Spirit that is chiefly infifted on: And without this none were to be look'd upon as Members of the Messiah's Kingdom, confidered either as a Kingdom of Grace, or

Glory.

I know not how we can better comprehend all this in a few words, than by faying, with one of our English Expositors, — "He that will enter into "the State of the Gospel, must be Bap-"tized; and He that will enter into a State of Grace, and be fitted for Glo-"ry, must be Renewed." Thus much is very plainly express'd in the Episte to Titus; According to his mercy be saved us by the washing of Regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost, Tit. iii. 5.

Ignorance of this Work of the Blessed Spirit, and a vain boasting of External Ordinances and Advantages, we have reason to fear, is the Ruin of multitudes. Hence it is that Men, who profess the Christian Name, and are admitted into the Christian Church, are yet notorious for their ill Lives. And whereas, at first, it was the Glory of the Gospel to change the worst of Sinners; it is now reproach'd by many, as patronizing even

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the worst of Crimes. Christianity has fometimes found Men in a State of Brutish fenfuality; but where it has favingly prevail'd, it has not left them in such a Condition. Be not deceived, (says the Apostle to the Corinthians,) neither Fornicators, nor Idolaters, nor Adulterers - nor Thieves, nor Covetous, nor Drunkards, nor Revilers, nor Extortioners, Shall inherit the Kingdom of God. And tho' it is added, such were some of you; yet we ought carefully to observe the Change that was wrought in them ; ye are washed, re are sanctified, re are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God, I Cor. vi. 9, 10, 11.

So that to be interested in this Work of the Spirit, is of the utmost Importance to us; and, in order to that, 'tis highly requifite we should have a right Notion and Understanding of it. I shall therefore, according to the best and most regular Thoughts I have been able to form of this matter, explain it farther to

you in the following Particulars.

1. To be born again, is to have something done in us, and for us, which cannot be done by us. This is, beyond all Doubt and Controversie, the plain sense of Scripture. Less than this cannot be meant,

meant, by those many high Expressions which the Sacred Writers frequently use: Such as, - being Created again in CHRIST JESUS,—and being made new Creatures ; -- being raised to newness of Life, even as CHRIT was raised from the dead by the Glory of the FATHER: So that adding these Expressions to this I am upon, a [being born again;] all laid together must undoubtedly fignify, That fomething is effected for us, and wrought in us, which is intirely owing to the Power and Grace of Gop.

I shall speedily endeavour to guard against any False and Ill Consequences that Men may be tempted to draw from hence; but in the mean time it must be maintain'd, - that Regeneration is the work of the HOLY SPIRIT. There is one Passage in the Ift. of John's Gospel, the 13th, that does expressly deny any other Agency in this matter. Which were born, fays the Evangelist, not of Blood, nor of the will of the Flesh, nor of the will of Man, but of God. The meaning of that place is this: To become the Sons of God, we must be born of Him; and that in such a fort as is not by Blood, or by any thing communicated to us in our first Generation: - Nor according to the Will of the Flesh; that is, any natural Inclinations

10 What it is to be Born again.

clinations in our selves to what is Holy and Godlike :- Nor of the Will of Man; that is, the Persuasions and Influence of others like our felves: But it is wholly owing to the Agency and Grace of GoD. So in the 1st of James the 18th, we are told - that of his own Will begat he us. Thefe, with other places that Ezek. xi. 19. Promise a new Heart; and that God will take away the stony Heart out of our Flesh, and will give us Hearts of Flesh; and that Jer. xxiv. 7. He will put his fear into -- XXXII, 40. our Hearts, and write his Law in our inward parts; and the Declaration, that it is not of Rom. ix. 16. him that willeth, or of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth mercy; Thefe, I fay, and fuch like Texts of Scripture, undoubtedly prove that the Change, here called the Second Birth. is of Gop.

From hence therefore, before we advance any thing farther, we may draw this Conclusion:—That since something is to be done in us, and for us, which cannot be done by us, we should be very earness and unwearied in our Applications to God for his Grace and Spirit. This is evidently the most natural and just way of arguing, however some Men may indulge

indulge to the quite contrary. There is certainly an awkwardness in Thinking, as well as Acting. And when this is encouraged by a flothful Temper, or a Prejudice against any particular Set of Men, and their Opinions; or when it is fupported and improved by the suggestions of the Devil, it is hardly to be rectified. For otherwise one would think it impossible that ever the Metaphors -of being Created a-new, — raised to newness of Life,—and being born again,—should be pleaded by Men, as if they were literally to be understood: Which is downright to fay-that an Unregenerate Man has no Reason, no Life, no Being. The same Almighty Power and Essicacy by which we were made at first, and shall be raised at last, is undoubtedly necessary to our Renovation at present: But then upon a Conviction of this, we should, with the greatest Concern, apply our selves to Him who has this All-sufficient Power and Grace. Thus we are wont to do in other cases where our Interest is concerned; to be very earnest in solliciting such, as have it in their Power to do that for us, which we are not able to do for our felves. And this is what the Sacred Scriptures every where require, and that in the plainest Expressions, in the Case of Rege-

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Regeneration; as I shal have occasion to shew more fully at the close of this Chapter.

II. That which is done in us and for us when we are faid to be born again, I take to be this; the infusing of some inward Principle of Life and Action, to which we are naturally Strangers; and by communicating of which, such a Life begins as shall last for ever. There is something, which fo far prevails over all the Powers, Defires and Relishes of the Sensitive and Animal Nature, as to bring it into a thoro' Subjection and Subserviency. Hence it is, that a Man finds his corrupt Inclinations as powerfully cross'd, and as effectually kept under, by something within himself, as if he was debating the Matter with a Being different from himself. And he therefore acts under the controlling Power of something Superiour to himselt. And if any Man that reads this, think it unintelligible, I can only affure him in the Words of our Saviour, toward the close of his Conference with Nicodemus; verily, verily we speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen, and ye receive not our Witness. Our Saviour knew it by Intuition, and Observation of what was done upon others: Those that are Regenerate

nerate know it by Experience of what has been done in themselves: And, however those that are Strangers to this Work of Grace, may refuse to receive the Witness,

yet it is nevertheless true and real.

This Principle of a new Life, I have faid is infus'd into us, that it may be fought for, and esteem'd as something supernatural. It is not only a Habit of the Mind, but the Spring and Cause of every good and gracious Habit in us. From hence, probably, a Principle of Grace is called the Root of the Matter; to fignify to us, among other things, that it is really different from the Soil in which it is planted: And that it is something brought to us by a Divine Hand. 'Tis a Root that would otherwise have remained foreign to our Nature, and we should for ever have been barren, and destitute of those Fruits that are the Product of it.

I have chosen to say farther, that by communicating this Principle of Grace, such a Life begins as shall last for ever, to put you upon observing this very comfortable Propriety in the use of this Metaphor of being born again; namely, our entring into such a State of Being, as much better deserves the Name of Life, than that which we are born to in this World. In our First Birth, we are born to die; in

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our Second, we are born to live for ever. In our First Birth we enter upon a manner of Existence suited to a changeable and perishing State of Things: In our Second Birth we begin a manner of living suited to an eternal Duration and Happinels. As, therefore, the new Life which hereby we receive will survive the former, the Commencement of it is very fittly called a new Birth.

There are two Conclusions I would draw from hence, for the better and fuller fet-

tling of this Point.

1. If there be such an inward Principle of Life and Action communicated in our Regeneration, it will follow—that a mere outward Change, and altering the Course of our Lives, is not sufficient to a Person's being born again. 'Tis possible, a Man may be reclaim'd from a loofe and vicious way of living, only by external Motives and Inducements: or, by changing open and notorious Sins, for more fecret and concealed ones; there may be a feeming Alteration, when there is not a real one: Or one Vice, it may be, is forfaken, in order to fall into another: Or Men may be wearied out with their Sins; and fo are not properly faid to leave them, but to out-live them. However this is certain,

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certain, -- That a civil outward Deportment may be maintain'd, where there is nothing of the Power of Religion at the Heart. For so the Apostle Paul tells us, (who was far from magnifying any thing in himself before his Conversion,) that as touching the Law, meaning the outward Observance of it, he was blameless. So that we have abundant Reason to keep up the Distinction, be-

Reason to keep up the Distinction, betwixt Restraining, and Renewing Grace.

2. If it be only a new Principle of Life and Action that is infus'd in Regeneration, it will follow, -That the new Birth does not give us new, and different natural Powers, and Faculties, from those which we had before. As we have the same Bodies and bodily Organs; fo we have also the fame Souls, and intellectual Faculties, that we had in our natural State. 'Tis certain, that a Change very great passes upon us; but then it is as certain, that we remain phyfically the same afterwards: That is, the Principle of Life and Action which is infus'd into us, new models our Souls, our Tempers, and the whole of our Behaviour; but it does not alter our Make as to any essential part of us. As we have the fame Eyes, Ears and Senses; so we have also the same Understanding, Will, and Affections, that we had in an Unregenerate State: But these are all differently used and employ'd, to what they were before. And the Change is great enough, to support me in what I have farther to advance, under another Head of Explication; to which I hasten,

III. When we are thus said to be born again, We do as truly become new Greatures, as if we could in a natural Sense be born afresh, or had other kind of Beings given to us. There needs no more than the different Use and Exercise, of the same reasonable Powers, to make us either as Brutes, or as Angels. And indeed the Change would not be so great, to see a Clod of Earth brighten into a Star; (since we know that an Earthly Body can reslect the Rays of the Sun;) as to see, a poor brutish Sinner become a Saint, shining with all the radiant Graces of a Christian, and ripening for Glory.

Such is the Change, that is made by the Grace and Spirit of God in the new Birth, that it very much resembles the first Creation of this visible World; wherein Light was brought out of Darkness, and Beauty out of Deformity, and Harmony out of Confusion. For so the Mind, in Regeneration, is enlightned; and all its jarring disorderly Passions and

Affections,

Affections, are brought under Rule and Government. Those Powers and Capacities, that lay wholly unexercis'd and unactive, are now taught to exert themfelves: And those that were busied in a fruitless, or a hurtful manner, now are exalted to the most useful and comfortable Employments. In the Apostles comprehensive Language, all old things are pafsed away, and all things are become new.

The Distinction, indeed, between the Regenerate and Unregenerate, is not at present visible enough, to convince the World of common Spectators, that it is so great as really it is: But at the Day of Judgment, when those things that are now hid shall be revealed, the Difference shall be manifested to all. He that looks only on the rough Surface of the Seas, and observes the Mire and Dirt which is cast out by its Waves, may imagine there is nothing amiable or defirable in it: But he that has dived to its bottom, and discovered the Jewels and Treasures that lie buried there, will form a very different Judgment. The Man that is renewed, is greatly enriched by the Gifts, and Graces, of the Spirit of God; but yet there may be no Beauty, or Excellency, that shall appear to such as look no farther than the outside, and observe only the Corruptions

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conversation: But when Things, that now lie hid, shall be discovered, it will be quite otherwise. Hence it is that we read so often in Scripture of the World's not knowing such as belong to Christ: And St. John, speaking to those that were now the Sons of God, adds, that

1 John iii. 2. it does not yet appear what

we shall be.

This, however, must be maintain'd; That, where things are spiritually discerned, and where there is a close and strict Enquiry into the Character of him that is said to be born again, he does appear even at present more excellent than his Neighbour; and such a one knows himself, to be quite another Person, than he was in his first and natural State. He has a new Image and Likeness stamp'd upon him, which grows more and more visible, both to himself, and all about him: His Behaviour and Conversation will be such, as to shew forth the Virtues, and Excellencies, of Him who hath called him.

Now from this Head two things are

plainly deducible.

of God, and a presumptuous Confidence in it, whilst Men go on in their Sins, will by no

means argue that they are in a State of Grace. Mens changing their Opinions, or getting new Notions in Religion, will not prove that they are born again, if their Lives and Actions be not changed, so as to render them quite other Persons than they were in their natural corrupt State. This is fo obvious, that I should not so much as have mentioned it, had I not met with Inflances of Those, who have pretended to talk of Free Grace at fuch a rate, as if they hop'd to be faved by it, when they were utter Strangers to the Renewing Power of it. And some there are, who have distinguish'd themselves by a Sett of Principles, whereby they pretend to magnify the Riches of God's Grace in its abounding toward them, when at the same time it has no suitable Effect and Influence upon them. As if, by a Decree in their Favour, God had engag'd himself, at all Adventures, to bring 'em to Heaven, whether they were made fit for it or not: Or as if they thought miraculous Grace would prepare 'em for it fome new way; and not by the ordinary appointed Means of the Gospel. For, if they would receive the Assurances of Grace as they are settled in the Gospel, they would never pretend to an Interest in the LORD JESUS CHRIST, without fuch a Change as I am speaking of: Since 'tis as express as Words can make it,

If any Man be in Christ, be

is a new Creature. Those

Persons, then, will find themselves miserably mistaken, who, instead of being really changed, trust to some inessectual Speculations; These will not avail them at last, how much soever at present they may be pleas'd with them, or how zealous so-

ever they may appear for them. 2. For the same Reason it will also follow, - That no Gifts or Attainments, how great and eminent soever they be, will pass for this new Birth, if there be not a new Life. Judas, with all his Gifts, was a Lost Man. Simon Magus, notwithstanding all the Wonders, which History says, he wrought, yet had neither part, nor lot in this matter; his Heart and Life being unchanged and unrenewed. What the Apostle Says of Charity, must be said of this Change; tho' I had all T'Cos x'ii. be-Languages that have been ginning. spoken by Men, yea tho' I had the Tongue of an Angel; and with these the intellectual Abilities of Men and Angels too; tho' I could understand all Mysteries and Sciences; tho' I had the Faith of such as could work Miracles; or was ready to impoverish my self in giving

Alms

Alms to the Poor; yea tho' I might give my Body to be burned, as a Martyr to the best Cause in the World; vet if I am not a new Creature, all will avail me nothing. I heartily wish that such, as are valuing themselves upon their attainments in human Learning, or upon their outward Profession of Religion, and their Sufferings in common with others on account of their Profession, would allow themselves to enter into such a way of Thinking as this. And whilst some are valuing themselves upon their Conformity to the National Church; and others upon their strict Adherence to what they apprehend the purer Worship and Appointments of the Gospel; it were well if both would lay to Heart fuch a Text as that, -neither Circumcision availeth any thing, nor Uncircumcifion, but a new Creature, Gal. vi. 15.

IV. This being born again, is in some respect like our being born at first, Instantaneous and Perfect; but, in other respects, Regeneration may be look'd upon as Gradual and Progressive. When first a Man is faid to be born from above, he has every Principle, of Grace and Goodness, that is necessary to constitute him a Child of God: Tho' as yet all is but in min-

miniature, and very inconfiderable, compared with what it may, in time, grow to. The new Creature is form'd, not like a Statue, in the making of which one Limb or Feature may be carv'd out and compleated, whilst all the rest lie Shapeles, and in the rough Stone; but 'tis form'd like a Child that is born into the World, which has all the Parts of the human Body at first, tho' very small and little, and must have time to grow to their full Size and Perfection. Those that are born of the Spirit, have the Divine Image and Likeness, as to every Esfential part, drawn upon the Soul; but yet they are capable of continual Improvements, till they become Perfect, as their Father which is in Heaven is perfect.

Hence is is that the Apostle teaches us, by his own Example, not to take up an Opinion of our selves that our Attainments are sufficient as soon as we are thus renewed: Tho' we could say, with him, that what things formerly were Gain to us, those we now count Loss for Christ; yea, [that we are so much altered from what we were in our natural State] that we count all things, [even the best and greatest in this World] but loss for the

Phil. iii. . Excellency of the Knowledge of CHRIST JESUS our

LORD;

Lorn; yet we are not to look upon our selves as already perfect: But this we are farther to do, forgetting the Things that are behind, to reach forth unto those things which are before. And another Apostle calls upon us, to grow in Grace, and in the Knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 2 Pet. iii. 18.

This, I thought it proper to make a distinct Head, for the sake of these two Conclusions.

1. There can be no State betwixt that, of the Regenerate, and the Unregenerate. Whatever Preparations there may be for fuch a Change, yet these are certainly to be diftinguish'd from the Change it felf. All Men are either born again, or not; there is no middle State that can be allowed: For that would infer, if any died in such a State, that they were disposed of accordingly in the other World; and appointed to some intermediate Place betwixt Heaven and Hell. Which is a Notion I need not flay to expose. There is something of more immediate Confequence to be guarded against, which I had chiefly in my Eye, upon the mention of this Head; namely, to prevent Mens taking up with any of those things that

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that are preparatory to this new Birth, as if they were really to pass for it. Hence it is, that many have been carry'd into very sad and destructive Mistakes; who have imagin'd, that some short-liv'd Convictions, and ineffectual Purposes and Resolutions might pass for this Change; or that some partial regards to their Duty, which have arisen from their first serious Impressions, have been sufficient to denominate them new Creatures. And so resting in what has been only preparatory, they have at last fall'n even from that.

2. There may be such as are truly Regenerate and born again, that are yet very weak in Grace, and very little in their Spiritual Stature. 'Tis possible such a change may be wrought upon Men, when yet the Infant State of the new Creature may hardly discover that it is so. However if any Man be really pass'd from Death to Life, this Life will shew it felf by growing every day more vigorous and active: And if any Man be pass'd from Darkness to Light, this Light, tho' very dim at present, will shine more and more unto a Prov. iv. 18. perfect Day. But for this Reason we should not rely on any thing that has been done for us, fo as to grow secure,

fecure, or negligent, upon an apprehenfion that all is fafe and well: For if what has been wrought in us be indeed of G o D, it will be continually advancing till it comes to Perfection. As for God, his Work is perfect. Deut, xxxii. 4. This Work of our Regeneration is so Perfect. At first, in every esfential part; and therefore fixes in us a regard to all God's Commandments: And perfect at last, in every attainable Degree, and therefore makes our Growth and Improvement necessary.

V. This Change which is called the new Birth, may be, and commonly is, effested, by the outward means of Grace. For as in this 3d of John we are said to be born of the Spirit; so, in the Epistle of Tames, Regeneration is ascribed to the Word of GoD. And in the former place we read of being born of Water, [that is by Baptism] as well as the Spirit. 'Tis certain, that outward Ordinances and Appointments are, of themfelves, insufficient to produce such an Effect; but it is as certain, from the whole Current of Scripture, that the SPIRIT of GOD does make use of fuch means, and ordinarily Renew the Heart in and by these. ... is to a hinst

There have been, indeed, miraculous Productions of this kind; and Gop has fometimes manifested himself to those that enquired not after him; yea, to those who, with a Persecuting Blasphemous Temper of Mind, have set themselves against him: But such Cases are to be look'd upon, just in the same manner as we do upon the miraculous Cure of Difeases; or a miraculous supply of bodily Wants, which some, upon Extraordinary Occasions have obtained. Such Miracles, both of Grace, and Providence, were necessary to the first Settling of Christianity in the World: And they may be wrought whenever, and whereever, it pleases GoD suddenly to restore, and advance the Credit of decay'd Religion. But I think these Cases should no more be taken into our common accounts of Regeneration, than the Removing of the most inveterate Distempers with a word, or the feeding of five Thousand with five Loaves and two Fishes. are to be taken into the usual Method of healing our Diseases, or providing our daily Bread.

That Man would certainly be accounted very inconsiderate, and vain in his Expectations, that should sit still and resuse to seek after and provide his ne-

ceffary

He that can be so wretchedly missed, as in this last Case, may as well advance one step farther; and promise himself, that he shall go to Heaven without fecing Death; because he reads of One, that in a fiery Chariot was taken up thither: Yea, I will venture to fay, that, on this account, he has more reason to expect a Translation, than he has to look for fuch a miraculous Renovation: Because he has two Inflances of Persons being taken to Heaven without Dying (viz. Enoch and Elias;) but he has only one Instance in the whole Bible, of a Conversion so extraordinary as that of the Crucified Malefactor.

Let the New Birth I have been explaining, be look'd upon, then, as a C 2 Change Change that is generally wrought, by the outward and ordinary Means of Grace. And let it be considered, that there is no case in which those Means would fail of obtaining such an End, could we procure the Blessing of God in, and with them.

From hence we may fafely Con-

1. That Men ought to apply themselves, with great Diligence, to these appointed Means. As we learn from what has been faid, that none should encourage themselves to hope for Extraordinary Grace, in the neglect of the common and ordinary Method of Salvation; fo no Man can reasonably hearken to Despondent Thoughts, whilft he does, in a way of Duty, cry to God for Renewing Grace and Mercy. What Means are to be used, and what Method we are to take in our Applications to God, I shall lay before you in the 3d Chapter: My Bufiness here, is only to establish this Con-clusion, — That we ought to look upon the new Birth, as a Change that may be attained by us; and so to seek after it with fuitable Concern and Diligence.

And if this was not really the Case, wherefore should God call upon those

that are in a State of Corruption, to cast away from them all their Transgressions, and to make 'em new Ezek. xviii. 31. Hearts, and new Spirits? Wherefore should he declare with fo much Solemnity, As I live I have no pleasure in the Death of the Ch. xxxiii.v. II. Wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live? And then wherefore should he call after Sinners with fo much Importunity, Turn ye, Turn ye, for why will ye die? wherefore should our Saviour put Men upon striving to enter in at the strait Gate? And bid us ask, seek, and Matth. vii. 7. knock; affuring us, that God gives the Spirit to them that Luke xi. 13. believingly and importunately ask bim? wherefore should one Apostle urge us to work out our falva-Philip. ii. 12. tion with fear and trembling? and another to draw nigh to Jam. iv. 8. God, as one that is willing and ready to draw nigh to us? Wherefore, I fay, should these Scriptures, and many others of the like Import, speak to us in such a manner, if the Change I have described, were not attainable in the use of ordinary Means.

But possibly it may be said, can a Man do any thing towards his own Birth,

or Creation, or Resurrection, by all which this Change is described? To this I do readily answer, that we are actually called

upon fo to do. Awake thou Eph. v. 14. that sleepest, and arise from the Dead; and CHRIST shall give thee Life. Metaphors are generally made use of, in Scripture, with some one confiderable view; and to give light in some particular Matter, for the fake of which they are produc'd; but it is a manifest wrong to the Defign of 'em, to ftretch 'em to every thing which a brisk and warm Imagination may fuggest. Suppose, as to this very Point, that you explain a Man's being Dead in Sin, to fignifie his being able to do no more, than a Man naturally dead, is, to revive himself: When you have done fo, carry this explication of the Metaphor to another Text, and see how far it is from being true and agreeable there. Such as are alive to God, are faid to be

Rom. vi. 2. dead to Sin; which according to the Sense just mention'd, must denote - that fuch are no more able to do a finful Action, than a dead Body is to move or stir. And if there are any that will not own this to be a falshood, they must blot that Text out of the Bible,

There

There is not a just Man upon, Eccles. vii. 20. Earth that doth good, and finneth not: And at the same time, they must talk against all the Observation and

Experience in the World.

But, dropping all Metaphors, it is farther objected against the plain and express Scriptures I have quoted, - That our SAVIOUR tells us plainly, whilft there are many that strive to enter in at the strait Gate, yet there are few that find it: And again he fays expresly, that no Man can come unto him John vi. 44. except the Father draw him:

And the Apostle tells us that it is God who worketh in us, both to will, and to do,

of his own good pleasure.

To which I think the Answer is very When these and the foregoing places are compared together, they amount evidently to this, and no more; We must work, because God works in us, and with us; we must go to CHRIST by the Grace of God assisting and enabling us; and we must strive in a believing expectation of GoD's accomplishing our Defires; because those that have made Attempts, without this Dependence on him, and Help from him, have been disappointed and baffled. And that leads to a

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2. Conclusion, That for the Success of all Means, and the effecting this happy Change of the new Birth, our Reliance must be on GoD, and him alone. We must make the best use we can of all outward Helps and Advantages; but we must not Trust to these: 'Tis God alone that can give a Principle of new Life; (concerning which I have spoken very fully in the beginning of this Discourse;) and therefore we should take care to fix all our Hope on him. Grace is the Gift of GoD, as well as Glory; and should be fought for and esteemed as a Gift, in what way foever it may be bestowed. If any Means had been sufficient, of themfelves, to work fuch a Change in Men, it must have been the Preaching and Miracles of JESUS CHRIST when he was here upon Earth; and yet we find, Those that allowed Him to speak as never Man spake; and were sensible that he proved his words by fuch Works as never Man did; notwithstanding such Convictions, turned away from him and forfook him. But afterwards, when GoD fent his Spirit to work upon the Hearts of Men, in and with the preaching of the Gospel, we read of Thousands Converted at a time. Yea those very Administrations, which Men of Wit and Learn-

ing have fcorn'd and derided, have yet, by the mighty Power of GoD, produced such Effects as the wisest and greatest might be glad to own.

To summ up all therefore in a little; we are taught to pray, Turn us, OLORD! and then we shall be turned, for thou art the LORD our Gop. And the more I am convinced, that this Change is of GoD; the more earnestly, and importunately, should I cry unto Him, that performeth all things for

me.

Here, Reader! stay a while: Review the Heads of what thou hast been reading; And say, if thou canst, that this Doctrine of the new Birth is a Doctrine. not to be understood. I am very sensible indeed, that after all my Care to explain it, in the most orderly, and affecting manner I could; yet if the Good Spirit of GoD is not pleased to give thee a discerning Mind, and if he does not open thine Eyes to see the Evidence and Importance of what has been suggested to thee, it will be of very little service. But if God does graciously concur with these Endeavours, He can render them as useful to Thee, as they have been to some others: And however inconsiderable

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they may feem in themselves, this will stamp a value upon them.

"Thus may it please thee, O Father

of Lights! to Enlighteen those that sit " in Darkness, and in the Region of the

Shadow of Death: Give them the

"Knowledge of Salvation, for the Re-

" mission of their Sins; and so let the

" Day-spring from on High visit their " Souls. One Ray from thee, bleffed.

"Gop! would make Day in the most

" benighted Breast. Be thou, there-" fore, the Teacher of those that are

yet ignorant of Thee, and of their

Way to thee; And bring them, out of

their natural and finful Darkness, into

thy marvellous Light.



CHAP II.

Wherein 'tis prov'd, that to be Born again, is necessary to Salvation.

Had thought, after the Explaining of this Change, which our SAVIOUR calls a being Born again, to have added next, the Means of attaining it: But when I consider'd, how little agreeable what is advanced would be, to the Taste of the present Age; and that, in the Preaching on this Subject, I had met with a very cold Reception, from such as I was particularly desirous to have made some good Impressions upon; it then appeared highly requisite, immediately to prove the Importance and Necessity of this Doctrine of the new Birth.

And could I now speak with a Voice that should reach the whole World, I would proclaim it,—" That whatever Nation "Men are of, or whatever Party they belong to, and whatever their Figure, or Characters may be, here on Earth, Except they be born again, they shall not see the Kingdom of God. And 'tis at thy Peril, Man! whoever thou art that Compared the country of t

hearest or readest these Words, if thou darest to shew a disgust, or even a disregard to them. This Text stands in thy Bible, as with a Hand pointing to it; and a double Seal [verily, verily] set upon it; that declares it one of the unalterable Edists of Heaven. Let the Profaneness of the World, or the vain Religion of the World, suggest what they will; if thou art not Born again, thou art not in a State of Salvation.

Our Saviour's Words are very Posi-

tive, and they are very Plain too.

Seeing and Enjoying God, seeing and entring into his Kingdom, are in Scripture Language the same thing: And the Kingdom of God, you know, is frequently to be understood of the Gospel State, or the Kingdom of Grace; and also of the Heavenly State, or the Kingdom of Glory. So that the full Meaning of our Lord's Assertion must be this; — Except a Man be born again, he cannot be accounted a True Christian in this World, —or be admitted into the Society of the Blessed Spirits above.

These two things I shall set my self distinctly to prove. O that I might hope for such Success in this Attempt, as that none, who read or hear what I have to say, might deceive themselves

with

The Necessity of being Born again. 3.7 with a False Name, or a False Hope; (that

is, calling themselves Christians, or expecting the Happiness of such; whilst they are Strangers to this new Birth!

I. I shall establish the Truth of this Assertion, —That no Man, can be a real Christian, except he be thus Changed and Renewed. For

1. Without this, there cannot be an accepting of Jesus Christ, as our Teacher and Instructor. 'Tis mockery to call him our Master, or Leader, if we are not willing to be Taught by him. And 'tis in vain that we profess to receive some things. from him, if we do not subscribe to the whole of his Instructions and Revelations. Now then, consider it; -our Saviour infifts upon this as the first thing, to be learnt and understood by Nicodemus, when he address'd him as a Teacher come from God. It is a matter of such Importance, in our professing Christianity, to be born again; that, 'tis necessary to prepare us, for the Reception of all the other Doctrines of the Gospel. If the natural Pride, Sensuality, and Hardness, of our Hearts be not removed, we shall never be brought to a right understanding of the Method of Salvation by a Redeemer; nor to a due submission to the

the disposals of Providence; nor indeed to any regular subjection to the Father of Spirits, so as to have a just and prevailing Sense of our Obligations to him. However therefore, Men may complement CHRIST, by calling him MASTER and LORD; or rather think to do honour to themselves, by professing to be his Followers and Disciples; yet in truth and reality they reject him, when they difregard a Doctrine, that He has made the Leading and Principal one, in his Religion. What is this, but, in effect, to make void the whole Gospel? and to weaken the force of every other Doctrine, fo as to hinder its proper Influence upon us?

To this, undoubtedly to this, is owing the Unsuccessfulness of Preaching, in a great measure, at this Day: Tho' the other Doctrines of the Gospel may be fet in the clearest Light; tho' Holines, in its several Branches, may be press'd with great warmth and feriousness, and with those Arguments that one would think irrefiftible; yet we find, that the Knowledge of Men, and their strongest Convictions, in many Cases, serve only to condemn, not to fanctify or reform them. How many are there who can readily rehearse the several Articles of their Greed; and are convinced, it is their Duty

Duty to observe God's Commandments; who, for all this, live and act just as Men would do, that believed and acknowledged no fuch things? Whereas if Men were thoroughly instructed, concerning the Necessity of their being Born again; and were taught to conceive aright, of a Principle of new Life being derived from above; and would be perfuaded, in the first and chief place, to feek for the Renewing Converting Influences of the Bleffed Spirit; all other Matters, both of Faith, and Practice, would then become intelligible, affecting, and easie: And the whole Scheme of Christianity would appear, a quite different thing, to what 'tis generally esteem'd. But, without this, we cannot be faid to receive CHRIST, as our Prophet and Teacher: And therefore in vain call our felves by his Name, or pretend to be his Disciples.

2. Except a Man be born again, he cannot be interested in the Death of Christ, as making Atonement and Satisfaction for him. We are told, — that for this End Christ both died and rose again—that he might be a Pattern to us, of dying to Sin, and being made alive unto God: Or according to ano-

ther

might be crucify'd with him; and that we might be raised, with him, to might be raised, with him, to walk in newness of Life. But now, this Design of our Sa-

viour's Death is lost, if we be not, in

fuch a Sense, conformed to Him.

Yea, if we confider his Death as a Pro-PITIATION for Sin, it will be unavailable to our Souls, except we are thus renewed. According to that common Diffinction; CHRIST died to fave us -- from our Sins, -- not in them. And his Death, without us, will not avail us; if there be not also this Work of the Spirit, within us. 'Tis not enough, that Satisfaction is made for Sin; if we are not also delivered, by Almighty Grace, from the reigning Power of it. What would it fignify to a condemn'd Criminal, to have a Pardon procur'd for. him; if at the same time he was sick of a mortal Distemper? Except his Disease be healed, as well as the Sentence of Death taken away, 'tis in vain to promise him Life: So, notwithstanding the Purchase of Pardon by Jesus Christ, if the Distemper of which we are a dying be not also removed, we are undone for ever. Let the value of a REDEEMER'S Blood be never fo great, in the fight of Gon; yet, if it is not apply'd, for Healing and Cleanfing

Cleanfing, unto Us, we shall be never the better for it. And therefore, except we are Born again, Christ cannot be a Saviour to us. However me may, now, be called by his Name; yet, hereafter he will profess, unto all that are Unregenerate, I never knew you.

3. No Man can acknowledge, the Sovereignty and Dominion of CHRIST, as the Gospel requires, unless such a Change be wrought in him: And without this, no Man can be a real Christian. 'Tis by this means, that our LORD has appointed Subjects to be gathered, and Members to be admitted into his Kingdom. Hence it is, that Those who belong to him, are said to be called and chosen out of the World; and to have a Life bid with Colof. iii. 3, 4. CHRIST in GOD; and fo, when CHRIST, who is their Life, shall appear, then shall they also appear with him in Glory. It is by being born again, that the Throne of a REDEEMER is fix'd in the Hearts of Men: And, by this alone, they are brought into a perfect Subjection to his Method of ruling them. His Kingdom is not of this World; nor his manner of governing, fuited to the Forms of Government here: And 'tis an Argument of very great Ignorance, or fomething worfe,

worse,---for Men to account themselves, or pretend to make others, the Subjects of Christ's Kingdom, merely because of their outward Conformity to the Institutions of his Worship, and their complying with a particular Form of Church Government. Nothing less, than a thorough Change, and Renovation of the Heart and Mind, can translate a Man, from the Kingdom and Power of Satan, to the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

On this account, as well as others before-mention'd, our Saviour might justly reproach Nicodemus; --- That he should be a Ruler in Ifrael, and yet appear fo infenfible, of the vast Change it must make in a Man, --- to pass from one Kingdom and Government, to another: Whenever any Stranger came to fettle amongst the Terus. the Alteration both of his Maxims, and Manners, was so great; that, one would have expected, Nicodemus should readily conceive, of the Alteration that must be made in all such, as became the Subjects of Christ's Kingdom: Which being a Spiritual Kingdom, must needs differ exceedingly from all the Kingdoms of this World; and so must require, a very different Spirit, and turn of Mind, in those that are called to act in it.

In the Gospel Scheme of Government, there are fo many things, not only above, but contrary to, the Dictates of corrupt Reason; that, a Principle of spiritual divine Life must necessarily gain the Afcendency, before fuch Rules of Conduct and Behaviour can be duly observed. For Example; we are required to prefer the Interest of a REDEEMER, and his Religion in the World, above all our Enjoyments and Relations; yea, a-Luke xiv. 26, bove Life it self: We are therefore farther required to be patient under Sufferings and Affli-Luke xxi. 19. Etions; to be watchful and with the Context. constant in our Devotions; 1 Pet. iv. 7. to forgive our Enemies, to Matth. v. 44. endeavour after their Con-Rom. XII. 20. version and Reformation; and to relieve, as we have Ability and Opportunity, the Necessity of Gal. vi. 10. the Poor. Now let us, by these and such like things, try how far any Person, in a natural State, is like to be obedient to CHRIST; and to live in Subjection to him; and we shall soon find, that these are things so contrary to us, as, not to be comply'd with, till we are born again. We are naturally fond of Life, and the outward Comforts of it; apt to fret at every thing that is trouble-

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fome and painful to us; averse to Prayer, Hearing, Reading, and the Exercises of Religion; sull of Resentment against such as offend us; and ready to despise, and turn away from, those that are in mean and distressed Circumstances: So that except we are Changed, and made New Creatures, we shall never submit to such Rules of Conduct, as these are.

Put all together, and then ask your selves; --- Can that Man be a Christian, that neither learns of Christ as a Teacher; nor is interested in him as a Saviour; nor can be subject to him as a King? I wonder Men are not ashamed of the Falshood of those Pretensions, that are so apparently different from their real Characters: Or that any Man can satisfy himself with a Profession of Christianity, who has no regard to the Import of such a Profession, and the Obligations under which it lays him.

But the Formal Christian will say, Do not I perform the Duties of Religion, and attend upon the Worship of GoD, according to the Direction of the Gospel? yea, do I not comply with that peculiar Institution of a crucify'd Saviour, to eat and drink at a Communion Table? Which many, concerning whom we may hope

The Necessity of being Born again. 45 hope well, do not yet go so far as to do: And can I after all this be thought unworthy of the Name of a Christian?

To fuch I answer; That you have indeed a Claim to the facred Name, and to all the outward Privileges, of Christians; and you are look'd upon, as fuch, by Us: But, at the same time, you may appear quite otherwise, in the Esteem and

Account of Almighty GoD.

sidguor.

The outward Performance of Religious Duties, however it may entitle us to the good Opinion of Men; yet cannot avail us in the fight of God, if there be not fuch an Attention, fuch an Affection, and fuch a Steddiness and Perseverance, as the Gospel requires: In all which, the Services of those Men, will be found faulty, who are Strangers to the new Birth.

The natural Man, who is destitute of a Principle of Divine Life, has no such Concern about the Spirituality of his Worship, and the fixedness of his Heart in Religious Exercises; as the Man that is favingly chang'd, and renewed, is acted by. An external Devotion is what such a one contents himself with; altho' it goes no farther than a Lip-Service, or Ifa. xxix, 13. a Bodily Exercise.

But he can

Hence it comes to pass that the Spirit is cold and unaffected; and knows nothing of that Fervour, and exceeding Pleafure, which the real Christian is frequently transported with. Have I not seen two Persons, joyning in the same Prayer, or hearing the same Sermon; yet as distant, in the Frame of their Minds, as Heaven and Earth? One trifling, and rambling, with his Eyes and his Thoughts, after a thousand Vanities; when he that has been next him, has thought himself at the very Gate of Heaven. One fleeping; or it may be, fetting himself against what is faid; when Another, in the same Seat, has been eagerly catching every Word that has been spoken; and has thought, that what he heard was enough to command his Attention, for ever. Such is the Difference converting Grace makes.

Farther; he that is in an Unregenerate State, is soon weary of every good Work: He is glad of Excuses to put by, or make short, every Exercise of a religious Nature: And is ready, upon any pressing Occasion, to throw off All. Will the Hypocrite always call upon God? If it be for his Gain, or Preferment; or however, if it appear necessary for the Securing what he has; he can wholly lay aside his Thoughts

Thoughts of Religion: Or, in the most material Points, can alter them: He is ready to do either, as the Times, and his Circumstances require. Whereas the real Christian is one that is stedfast, and unmoveable; always abounding in Cor. xv. 58.

that is born again, is endued with a Principle, that will carry him thro' all Tryals; and render him superiour to all Oppositions; and enable him to conquer all Temptations; (I mean, as to the final issue of

them;) which can be said of no Other Man. Since, therefore, Men may attend upon Sacraments, as well as other parts of religious Worship, without a becoming Temper and Disposition of Mind; these are only to be look'd upon, as external Badges of Christianity, not as certain Evidences of it. And from our own Obfervation we are affured, --- that Sacramental Vows and Promises are very little minded, in the making, --- and much less in the keeping of them, --- by fome that frequent those Solemnities. Or if, at such times, there may be fomething of a more than ordinary Seriousness; yet, by one Temptation or other, we very often see those facred Bonds broken; and Persons give themselves a Loose to act, as if they had never come under fuch Obligations.

So that upon the whole, it can be no Breach of Charity to say, --- that many are enroll'd among the Number of Communicants, whose Names are not written in the Book of Life. And, therefore, there is a great deal of difference, betwixt---a Man's being allow'd, to pass for a Christian, now; --- and his being found, really such, at last; without which, He cannot be admitted into Heaven.

But before I set my self to enlarge on that, it is very fit to add; That, even at present, the distinguishing Privileges and Blessings of the real Christian are such, as these nominal Christians intermeddle not with: It may be said concerning them, with reference to these Privileges, that they have neither Part nor Lot in the Matter.

The grand Bleffing of the Gospel is, Peace with God: But it is impossible to obtain this, if we are not made new Creatures. The Favour of God, is indeed, the Purchase of Christ; but 'tis what none, shall be interested in, that are not prepared for it. He will never present Any, to the Father, as Objects of his special Love, till they are fit to be presented to him. We must be restored to the Likeness of the Deity, or we can never be restored to his complacential Love. Hence it is that the new Birth, by which

we are created again in the Image of GoD, becomes necessary to our being qualify'd,

for the Marks of his special Favour.

Another very high Privilege of the Gospel, is, our Union and Communion with CHRIST. We are made one with him; and derive all our Supplies from him: Which cannot possibly be, except the same Mind, be in us, which was also in CHRIST JESUS. All the Members of his Body must, in some measure, be conformed to their Head: Unless we should suppose, that this mystical Body is like the Image of Nebuchadnezzar; the Head Gold, but the Feet Iron and Clay: And then what must become of such a Text as that, - Be ye boly, for I am boly? Or where would be the just reasoning of that other place, -what Communion hath Light with Darkness? and what Concord bath CHRIST with Belial? ii Cor. vi. 14, 15.

Farther; we cannot have Peace in our own Consciences, nor obtain a settled composed Temper of Mind, without such a Change. This is necessary to remove our Consustions, our Guilt, our Fears, and our

reigning Corruptions.

And then again; those Joys and Consolations that proceed from the good Spirit of God, are only to be expected as consequent upon his renewing Influences

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and Operations. Where he is not a converting, he will not be a comforting

Spirit.

Now let him, that readeth, understand: And if he does fo, I am persuaded, he must be convinced, that no Man can be a real Christian, except he be born again. Without this, he cannot perform the Duties of Religion aright; nor can he be interested in the peculiar and most desirable Privileges of Christianity: And therefore whatever he may feem to Be, or to Do, in the Eye of the World, he neither Is, nor Does what God requires and expects from him. So that however he may pals for a Christian at prefent, he shall not be admitted to the Happiness of such at last. This I am now to infift on, by shewing,

II. That no Man shall enter into the Kingdom of God above, or dwell in his glorious Presence in Heaven, unless he be born again. And here let me afresh summon the Attention of him, that hears, or reads: If what has been said, already, has made no suitable Impressions; yet something may, now possibly, be offer'd that shall find a nearer and quicker way to thy Heart.

May I not suppose, it is a Pleasure to thee, to bear of Heaven? And that thou art sometimes, ready to talk of it too? Nay, is not the Hope of being saved, become a familiar Expression, in all parts of thy Conversation? What, if after all the pleasing things thou hast heard of that Blissful Place, and all thy presumptuous Hope of arriving at it, thou should'st never come there? Canst thou bear such a Thought, without being startled and concern'd? Well, I am now in plain Terms to assure thee, that except thou art renewed, and born again, thou shalt never enter into Heaven.

expressly declared this, and his Faithfulness stands engaged to make it good. Besides the Text I am upon, and the Repetition of the same thing a little after; 'tis made as indispensably necessary to Salvation, in other places of Scripture, as in these. Matth. xviii. 3. Except ye be converted, and become as little Children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. And again, Acts iii. 19. Repent ye therefore and be converted, that your Sins may be blotted out, when the Times of refreshing shall come from the Presence of the Lord. And in Heb. xii. 14. we are told, that with-

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that is, Holiness of Nature, which is productive of Holiness in the Life. Once more, Rev. xxi. He that sate upon the Throne, is represented as saying, Behold, I make all things new: Upon this it is, that those who overcome, are made to inherit all things; even as thus renewed: But without this, it is absolutely determin'd, in the last Verse of that Chapter, there shall in no wise enter into it (the Heavenly Jerusalem) any thing that defileth.

Now can it be expected that, after all this, God should not keep to his Word? If such Declarations as these be look'd upon as false, the Promises of Happines joyn'd with them must be

false too.

They are wretched Mistakes, which, on both hands, Men run into; when they think, that an infinitely holy unchangeable God will deal, either more mercifully, or more severely, with them, than he has spoken in his Word. Yet so it is; that, whilst some of timerous and melancholy Dispositions, can hardly be persuaded to believe, God will be so gracious and merciful as the Scriptures represent him; there are others of more sanguine Tempers, that are ready to conclude, God will not condemn them to endless Mise-

ry, altho' they live in those Sins, against which, everlasting Destruction from the Presence of the Lord, is most expresly denounced. Thus Men are ready to judge, of the great God, by themselves; and because They do not so carefully observe their friendly Promises, nor so fully execute their basty Threatnings, as to make 'em good without varying from them, therefore they conclude it is thus with God.

Whereas the very Foundation, and Principle, of all Religion, is the TRUTH of God. For if it could be supposed, that Gop dealt deceitfully with his Creatures, or that he would vary from the fettled Rules of his Government and Procedure; fo as to become either Better, or Worse than his Word; he would no longer be a proper Object of that Honour, or Truft, or Obedience, which He requires of us. Wherefoever therefore, any thing is expresly insisted on as a Term of Salvation, there can be no dispensing with it; no Admission into Heaven without it; nor will any thing, of our contriving, be accepted in the room of it.

It is not what way I would prescribe, if I was to chuse the Method of obtaining eternal Life; but the way settled and appointed by God, that every Man ought

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to fludy, and with which he must intirely comply. Let Menlay what Schemes of Salvation they please; let 'em infist upon the common Forms of Worship, or a Heat and Zeal for a particular Party, as the way to Heaven; or let 'em contrive, in some fingular and referved way of their own, to give up themselves to GoD; yet if no real thoro' Change be made in their Souls, they are still to feek for the true way to Salvation. It is the express Declaration of our Lord, and all the Powers on Earth shall be never able to alter his Measures and Proceedings, Except a Man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God. If it was becoming the Divine Goodness, and Perfection, to make fuch a Declaration; infinite Truth, and Justice, require it should be made good: God will not act, inconfistently with his Word, to fave any. But confider farther:

2. It is wholly disagreeable to the Purity and Holiness of God, (as well as his Faithfulness and Unchangableness,) to admit such, into his Presence and Favour, as are unsanctify'd and unrenewed. The Scripture has described the Abhorrence which there is to Sin in the Divine Nature, by things that are to us most loathsome and

The Necessity of being Born again. 55 and detestable. A Creature lying in its Blood, and in a State of Putrefaction, is not more shocking and of-Ezek. xvi. 6. fensive to us; than one that lyes in Sin, is to Go D. Yea, Death it felf, which to our Nature is the most terrible of all things, cannot be more our Aversion, than Sin is the Aversion of a holy God. Those who live wickedly are therefore said to be dead Ephef. ii. 1; in Trespasses and Sins. By these Representations, we may form some Notion of Sin's Contradiction to the divine Nature; and thence we must conclude, the necessity of its being taken away, before we can be admitted into the favourable Presence of Go D.

Farther; we read, of God's hating the Workers of Iniquity, and of his being angry with the Wicked every Day; which are Expressions that undoubtedly intimate, his being as effectually turn'd away from, or fet against, impenitent unrenewed Sinners; as we are, against those things, that are the Objects of our Hatred or deferved Anger. For, tho' we are by no means to think, there are such Passions as these in Almighty God; yet we may conceive, of his dealing with the Wicked, by a wise and prudent Magistrate's dealing with those, that have done all that ever they could to D 4 injure.

injure his Authority, and to bring the

Laws into Contempt.

But, that I may give you the clearer Notion of God's abhorring and rejecting the Workers of Iniquity, you may take the account of their Case, in short, thus: Man being, at first, made up of two different Natures, Flesh and Spirit; the Laws of his Creation, most certainly oblig'd him, to have been govern'd by the Dictates of that Nature which was the noblest and most excellent: This, his Maker requir'd: This, in reason, one would have expected. However, such was Man's Sin and Folly, that it proved quite otherwife: He was foon drawn away to gratify his Senses, whilst he disgraced his better Powers. Hereupon his Maker, being justly displeased, appointed the Separation of that Soul and Body, by Death, which acted so ill, when united. Nevertheless, after he had appointed it unto Men to die, he contriv'd a farther way for recovering the Soul, out of this unhappy Subjection to sensible and corruptible things: And promis'd, upon such a Restoration of the Soul, to restore that Happiness Man had loft; yea, to raise him to a Heavenly Paradise. Now, if notwithstanding such Grace as this, Men will still prefer the Animal Life, above the Spiritual; what

The Necessity of being Born again. 57 can they expect, but that their throwing such an aggravated Contempt, upon the Father of Spirits, and the Spiritual Happines he proposes, should end in their Banishment from Both? Yea, how can it be otherwise, whilst they are pursuing those things which carry them, still farther, and farther, from the divine Being, but, that at last they should be remov'd to an eternal Distance from that God, to whom they have made themselves utterly disagreeable? And it will follow from hence, that,

3. The unrenewed Mind is as much set against the Happiness of Heaven, as the great God is set against the Admission of such a one into it. So that if we could conceive of an unregenerate Person, as actually got into the Presence of God above, it would be no Happiness to him,

to be there.

Can two walk together, says the Prophet, except they be agreed? Would it be any Pleasure for two Persons to live continually together, whose Inclinations, Wills, and Dispositions are opposite and cross to each other? Would there not be an earnest desire of more suitable Company and Society? What Pleasure then can a Man, that is set upon things sensible and sinful, have, in the Presence of D s

that Being, whose Nature, and Will, and Blessedness is intirely spiritual and holy?

Either God, or the Sinner, must be changed, before there can be any Agreement between them: And till there is a Conformity and an Agreeableness, there can be no Happiness: And so to spend an Eternity together, would be a most undefirable thing. Now, can the Sinner be so foolish and blasphemous as to imagine, that God should cease to be infinitely perfect and holy? or that he should become such a one as himself? Common Sense, one would think, could not fail of directing him rather to conclude, -that the Change must be in his own Soul; and that his Will must be brought to the Will of his LORD, and his Nature conformed to the divine Nature, in order to his dwelling in the blissful Presence of Gop.

An unrenewed Mind is no way suitable either to the Gompany, the Employments, or the Entertainments of Heaven.

The Company of those that inhabit the World above, must needs be disagreeable, to an unholy Soul. For, since God himself is so, (as we have just been arguing) all they that are conformed to him, and whose Felicity consists in the

enjoy-

The Necessity of being Born again. 59 enjoyment of him, must confequently be disagreeable too. Jesus Christ is the express Image of the Father, in Holines, as well as other Perfections; and as it was his Character on Earth, 'tis his Glory in Heaven, to be separate from Sinners. Holy Angels even in their appearance to good Men, here below, have fill'd 'em with confusion and dread; and how then, shall the whole Host of Heaven, in all their Splendour and Purity, be endured by finful Men? The Spirits of Just Men that are perfected above, are such as the Sinner hated, scorn'd, persecuted, or liv'd in a constant dislike to, in this World; and can they then be happy together in another World, when the Difference between 'em is greatned, by the consummate Holiness of the one, and the encreased Prejudices of the other? Their dying in a State of Enmity, has made that Enmity an unalterable thing. Lay all this together, and if an unholy Person would not find one Companion like himself in Heaven, think, what Pleasure he could have in the Society of the Bleffed, supposing it were possible for him to get among them.

Again; the Employments of Heaven, would not fuit the Temper and Inclinations of fuch a one, any more than the

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Company. Contemplation, of the Things of God, and Religion, is what he has never inur'd himself to; his Temper has been too much set against Serious Consideration, ever to take pleasure in such an Exercise. And the Services of Angels, who are always fulfilling the Pleasure of their LORD, would go quite against the grain of the Sinner's Inclinations; who has been us'd to feek bis own Pleafure, and to consult his own Will, in all his Actions. Instead of praying, that the Will of God might be done on Earth as it is in Heaven, he would wish the quite contrary; that there might be no other doing of the Will of God in Heaven, than what he had been us'd to here on Earth; that is, not to regard it at all. Yea, farther; the very Praises and Triumphs of Heaven, would be unsuitable to an unrenewed Mind. Such a one could by no means bear a part in that folemn Acclamation, Holy, Holy, Holy LORD God Almighty; fince he had no admiring Thoughts of God's Holiness. Nor could He ever joyn in that Song of the Lamb, Glory to him that hath loved us and washed us from our Sins in his own Blood, so long as he remain'd unsanctified and unrenewed. Such Employments.

as these, could afford no pleasure to a wicked Man.

Hence it necessarily follows, that the Entertainments and Joys of Heaven, would by no means answer the wishes and defires of an Unregenerate Soul, tho' plac'd in the midst of them. The substantial Happiness of the Heavenly Inhabitants, consists in the Knowledge, and Love of GoD: But I need not fay more to prove, that an unrenewed Soul is uncapable of this: I shall only add, that by this incapacity, such a one must needs suffer the Eternal Loss of all those Joys, which arise from a beholding the unveiled Glories of the Deity; and also of all those, which are wrapt up, in that high fatisfaction that refults from the Loving, and knowing we are belov'd, by the greatest and best Being in the Universe. At the same time, the Unholy Soul is a perfect Stranger to all those Transports, that are owing to a review of the Methods of Converting Grace; and can taste nothing of the Blifs, that springs from a facred indissoluble Friendship with Holy Intelligent Spirits. And, upon the Reasons already alledg'd, the same might be said of every other Joy of Heaven.

But now, let me engage you seriously to attend, to the Conclusion of the whole Matter: And there is one Truth, which I apprehend will appear with great Evidence, after what has been faid; namely, that a great deal more, is necessary, than is commonly imagined, to reconcile you to the Heaven and Happiness of Christians. There is not only a Difficulty, in bringing Men to the Gospel-Terms, of obtaining Happiness; but even in reconciling them, to the Happiness it self. The Christian's Heaven is not a Mahomet's Paradise, a Place of sensual Delights and Enjoyments; but it is a Spiritual Felicity, and fuch only as can be enjoy'd by pure Intellectual Beings.

That Man, therefore, talks of he knows not what, that can talk of going to Heaven, whilst his Business, or Pleasures, or Possessions here, engross his Thoughts and Affections. Thou must have Relishes, of a very different nature from those of the Sensualist and the Worldling, before thou canst be happy with Go D,

and the Glorified Spirits above.

If then, thou hast ever made it thy wish to die the Death of the Righteous; remember, that now thou art told, thou must in thy life-time become Righteous, by being thus renewed and Born again,

or that wish will avail thee nothing. But whether thou art convinced of this or not, I must, for the present, cease arguing with thee, and close this Chapter: Which I shall do, with these two Inferences from what has been said.

that shall be Saved. If such Spirituality be necessary to prepare Men for Heaven; (without any thing of an Uncharitable Censorious Temper,) we may conclude, that very Few are going thither. Thus much, our Lord told his Disciples in his Day; and this, we have abundant reafon to apply also to our own Day.

Take an account, of those that live in Atheism and Unbelief; and that will not

acknowledge, or serve GoD at all:

Then compute the number; of those that worship God Vainly, in an Idolatrous Superstitious manner, and resting in their Bodily Worship and Devotion:

After that, look over the crew of common Profane Swearers, and Blasphemers of the Name of GoD:

Reckon up all those, that live in the stated Profanation of the Lord's DAY:

Add to these, a List of such as are guilty of Disobedience, to Parents, or

Masters, or lawful Governors:

Tell over the numbers of those, that are notorious for Drunkenness, Intemperance, or for Revenge and destructive Passions, whereby they shorten their own Lives, or take away the Lives of others:

Set down all those, that are infamous for Adultery, or Fornication, or other habitual Uncleanness:

Go on to those, that thrive by unjust Means; such as Robbery, Frauds and

Oppression:

Survey the crowd of those, that are given up to a Spirit of Lying and False-hood; and that, even in their solemn Oaths, and bearing Witness in Courts of Indicature:

And once more, find out the restless Tribe of those, that are Vagrants from the Stations in which God had placed them in the World; or that are coveting a great deal of it, and never satisfied with the Allotments of Providence:

And when you have joyned all these together, the Number of such as are renewed and sanctified, will be found comparatively very small. And that you may

not

not be afraid to set down Any, as Unregenerate, who live in one or more of the afore-mentioned Sins, take that Text in the 1 Ep. John iii. 9. along with you in your computation; Whosoever is Born of God, doth not commit Sin; that is, so as to love it, and live in it. And then, where-ever you see a Person that does habitually commit Sin, and continue in it, you may, without scruple, place him amongst those that are not Born of God.

But then, besides such as live in notorious Wickedness, you are to take in all such as rest in an outward Appearance of Religion, whilst they are Strangers to the Spiritual Divine Life, and the noblest Exercises of it: Such as take up a Profession, merely from their Education, or from External Motives and Inducements; and owe all their Restraints from Sin, to these: And such as have once made a stricter Profession, but degenerate and sall from it: And, after all these are added to the afore-mentioned numbers of Transgressors, how sew shall we meet with that are savingly renewed?

In your computations of this kind, you are directed by that of our Saviour in the vii. of Matth. the latter end: Not every one that saith Lord, Lord, &c.

The Design of all this, is, not to discourage Mens attempts; but to put 'em upon contending, with the greater earnestness; and shewing a more ardent desire, of being found among the Few that shall be saved. We must not only seek, but strive, to enter in at the strait gate; and that for this very Reason, because many shall seek to enter in, (by an outward profession, or some faint Endeavours,) that

shall not be able, Luke xiii. 21.

2. From what has been faid, we fhould learn to pity those, that are heated with a mistaken Zeal in the lesser Points of Religion, whilst this greatest and weightiest Doctrine of Christianity is neglected. Never was there more reason, for the exercife of fuch a Compassion, than in the present Age; when Party Zeal is rais'd. to fuch a Height, and true Piety funk fo low. Are there not many, who would now be thought the only Prophets of the LORD, that lay more stress, upon. outward Forms and Ceremonies, than upon Faith and Repentance? and make more to depend upon their oron way of Administring Baptism, and the LORD's Supper, than upon those Qualifications without which NO Administration of these Sacraments can be available? Nay, are there not those, who have laid the whole

whole stress, of our acceptance with God, upon a Point of Civil Government? As if it was of more importance, to embrace a Set of notions of that kind, than to observe such a Doctrine as this I am upon, which our Saviour thought

fit to prefer to all others.

What Political and State - Orations ... have of late been the weekly Entertainment of our most Solemn Assemblies? yea, what trifling and Childish Harangues, have some of the greatest Audiences in this City, and Nation, been amus'd with? Conversion, and Santtification, have been flighted; and Contempt thrown upon those, who were most in earnest, in recommending these things. By some, they have not been believed, nor by others understood, and by very few insisted on, as they ought to be. And shall we not Pity those, who are going on confidently in an Opinion of themselves, upon some outward Advantages; when, at the same time, they are Strangers to the true and only way to Heaven? Alas Man! thy crying up the Church, and being of this or the other Party in it, will not stand thee in stead at the Bar of God, if thou knowest not what it is to be Born again.

Thou mayst despise this way of preaching, and writing, if thou pleasest; only know this,—that in so doing thou dott not despise Man, but GoD. All the Texts I have quoted, must be blotted out of the Bible, before thou canst justific such Contempt. Thou must find out some other Heaven, instead of that I have been describing; and take up some other Name, instead of that of a Christian; before thou canst set aside the Doctrine of Regeneration.

So that every Wise and Good Man, may well lay it to heart, that a Work of this nature is so much at a stand. And whatever others do, let You, and I, make it our constant Request to Go D,—that He would revive his Work in the midst of

the Years.



CHAP. III.

The Means of Attaining the new Birth.

Having shew'd, wherein the being Born again does consist; as also the Necessity of it, if we would see the Kingdom of God; (that is, if we would be either real Christians in this World, or glorified Spirits in another;) I would now suppose the Language, of some Convinced Sinner, to be such as this: "O tell me, what Course I shall take to get out of my Sinful State, and to get an Interest in the Renewing Sanctifying Grace of God: what shall I do to be Saved? and in order to that, what shall I do that I may be Born again?

If this be the unfeigned Disposition of your Mind, 'tis one great step towards a saving Change. It includes in it, a sense of your being in a Lost and miserable Condition, whilst in a State of Sin: And at the same time, a most hearty acknowledgment that the Gain of the whole World, and the fullest enjoyment of sensible things, which are vain and perishing, can never make an amends for the Loss of your Souls. It includes farther,

ther, fomething of a defire toward God and Heaven, and Spiritual things; that you cannot be easie, under the thought of being for ever rejected, and cast off by Almighty God: nay, that you are convinced, there is more real fatisfaction, in the ways of Religion, at present, than in those of Sin. But yet, how to have your Hearts so changed, and renewed, as to get out of the State you are in; and to get rid of your sinful Inclinations to fensible Objects; and to serve GoD, and walk in his ways, as you defire to do; this fills your Breasts with the greatest anxiety, and employs your Thoughts in reffless Contrivances and Concern.

If any should cast their Eyes upon this Passage, who are not got so far as I here suppose the Reader to be; let 'em feriously consider what has been said in the foregoing Chapter, and I am persuaded nothing more will be needful to pro-

duce fuch a Temper of Mind.

But where this is truly the Cafe, I think the following Directions may be fufficient to bring such a Person into a fafe and renewed State. Only, here, I must bespeak the Reader's fullest and strongest Resolution to comply with what is suggested, under every Particular that shall be laid before him: It is not the observing of one, but all, the Directions I am going to mention, that must be endeavour'd after; I mean, so far as they appear proper and necessary to secure this great End, your being Born again. To begin, then, with that which is most easie;

I. Be very careful, and constant, in attending upon the Preaching of God's Word. Faith comes by hear-Rom. x. 17. ing, and hearing by the word of God. He has appointed, a standing Ministry, for this very End; that the Truths and Duties of Religion, may be fo explain'd, and enforc'd, as to render them impressive, and effectual to change and rule the Hearts of Men. And where God is pleas'd, by inward Grace, to concur with the outward Dispensation of his Word, even that preaching which may feem very unlikely to produce fuch an effect as the new Birth, shall yet become the Power of GoD unto Salvation. Rom. i. 16.

You may, perhaps, be ready now to wish, that God would send an Angel from Heaven; or as the Rich Man requested in the Parable, that he would send one immediately from the Dead, to inform

Gospel

inform your Minds; and to do some great, and miraculous thing for you. But when you are only to look for Help from those, of the same Infirmities and Passions with your selves, you may think that very little

is like to be done for you.

Let me, therefore, argue this Matter briefly with you: What could an Angel, or one from the Dead, say more, than is faid in the Gospel? or what could He do more, to prove the Truth of what He said, than has been done by CHRIST and his Apostles? or what way could He find, to the Hearts and Consciences of Men, that should give Him a greater Power and Influence over them, than such Appearances of Go D and Angels have formerly had? If an Angel was to appear but once, it would by no means equal the Force, of the daily Pleadings and Instructions of GoD's Ministers: And if an Angel was to live amongst us, he would, in time, we have reason to believe, meet with no better Treatment than the LORD of Angels did. There is a great deal of difference, between startling or terrifying the Mind, and working a thorough Change in it: Apparitions from the other World, might alarm us, for a while; but the Operation of Almighty Grace, by and with the Gospel, Gospel, is only able to change and new mould the Heart. And God has given us this Treasure in Earthen Vessels, that the Excellency of the Power might appear to be of him, and not of us, 2 Cor. iv. 7.

Attend, therefore, upon the preaching of the Gospel, as believing it to be the Ordinance of God: and let not the Means be thought insufficient to gain their End, when under the Direction, and accompany'd with the Blessing, of Him that can do all things. You are not, indeed, to look for any thing from us, as though by our own Power or Skill we could bring you to God: But, your Expectation being once fix'd on God, you cannot look for too much, from Him.

Yet here it must be added, that next to your having a Hope thus six'd on God; it is your Wisdom, and your Duty, to chuse that Ministry statedly to attend upon, which you find most instructive and intelligible, most serious and affecting; And to be thankful to God, if you meet with Men whose Gifts, and manner of dispensing the Gospel, become suitable to

you.

And, when at any time you find your selves under Convictions, there ought to be the utmost Concern that this Grace of God be not receiv'd in vain; or in other

Words,

Words, that such Convictions be not lost: For by stifling or turning away from them, the most agreeable and useful Ministry will cease to be of any real Benefit and Service to you: And by excusing, from time to time, your regard to the Impressions which are made on your Minds, the most important things will lose their Force; and the most earnest Solicitations, will become, but as an uncertain, unbeeded Sound.

Moreover, you should be very careful not to absent your selves wilfully, or for flight and trivial Reasons, from the Place of publick Worship. What knowest thou. but that very Sermon, which thou turnedft away from, might have done more for thee, than all that ever thou heard'ft in thy Life? What knowest thou, but that very time, God might have given some secret and particular Instructions to the Preacher, to deliver those things that should have reach'd and chang'd thy Heart? When through a fluggish, or worldly, or vain and trifling Temper, thou wast kept from the Assembly of God's People.

There is one Caution, however, that it is proper to subjoin here; namely, not to look for a Change to sudden and mi-

raculous,

raculous, as to have the whole Work done upon your Souls by one Sermon. Sometimes indeed it has been fo, that a Man has come into a Place of Worship. an Enemy to all that is Good, and has gone away thoroughly resolved to become a new Man: Almighty Grace has made the Change in an instant; but this is not to be usually expected. And I think, it is much more defirable, that our Light should encrease gradually; and so the Change be carried on, by flower Steps and Degrees; than, that it should be brought about with fuch Violence, as in some extraordinary Cases it has been. One Point, may more easily be gain'd upon us, by one Sermon; and another, by another Sermon; and a regular Attention to a Courfe of these, may do that for us, which one Discourse could not so well have done. So that if you should not find your selves wrought upon, in that extraordinary manner, which has been the Case of some: yet, if there be a gradual Light and Change, by a regular continued Attention to the Dispensation of Gon's Word, you may safely conclude your selves to be born again thereby. The Renovation of some, is like opening the Shutters of a Window, at Noon Day; and letting in, a full Light into a Room, at once. The renewing

newing of others, is like the breaking in of the Morning's Light, into a Room which has all its Windows open to receive it: It appears very dim at first, but increases gradually, till at last, the Room is bright'ned and irradiated with the Noon Day's Sun.

So that, upon the whole, you see what reason there is, for this Advice, and what Regard, ought to be had to it; To be constant, and diligent, in attending upon the preaching of God's Word, in order to

your being renewed and born again.

II. There must be some time allow'd, and fet apart, for Retirement, and serious Thoughtfulness. If the Heart be affected, and put upon any good Purposes and Refolutions, in the time of publick Worship; you must endeavour, when that is over, to cherish such Impressions; and to put, in Execution, your good Intentions: Let it be your Care, as fast as you can, to get into some fecret Place; where you may be out of the reach of every thing that would divert, or diffract you: And then, putting your felves into the best Posture for serious Thoughtfulness that you are able, let those things that have engaged your Attention in publick, be call'd to mind, and more diffinctly applied

plied to your own State and Condition, in

private.

Whilst there is a shunning of Retirement, and Confideration, the strongest Convictions will not be able to make any real and lasting Change, either in your Tempers, or your Lives. Serious Thoughtfulnels is necessary, to give every Conviction its proper Force: By this, we shall be led to contrive Matters fo, as that we may afterward fuit our Conversation, and Behaviour, to the Impressions that are made upon us. Thus much, we are plainly taught, from that known Passage of the Pfalmift; I thought on my Pfal. cxix. 59. Ways, and turned my Feet unto thy Testimonies: He thought, and then he turn'd: Yea, his thinking closely, and feriously, engag'd him immediately to fet about his Duty; I made haste, Verse 60. and delayed not, to keep thy Commandments.

be very serviceable, to promote a thoughtful and retired Disposition of Mind:
And this kind of Thoughtfulness, may
be still as effectual, if follow'd and improv'd, to produce a thorough Change,
as that, which proceeds from a being affected in hearing the Word of God. It is by
Afflictions, and Distresses, only, that some
E 3 Men

Men are brought to themselves: And till a gay romantick Fancy, is corrected; and the Mind is brought to a just way of thinking, both on its own State, and the nature of all sensible Enjoyments; there will be no Inclination, to return to GoD, or to live the Life of a real Christian. Hence it is that the Prodigal in the Parable, is represented—as first coming to bimfelf. - and then returning to his Father: After a distracted, and thoughtless Life, his Husks brought him to think, of his Folly, and his miserable abandon'd State, together with the Plenty and the Comforts of his Father's House: And by a due Consideration of these, he was soon put into a Method, that prov'd successful to bring about his Recovery.

But, whatever be the means of calling in our Thoughts, from their finful Vagary's, and from the pursuit of lying Vanities; if they are not fix'd closely, upon the leading and most important Truths of Religion, they will never work a saving Change in us. There is a great deal of difference, betwixt—a Person's becoming thoughtful or pensive about his Affairs, in this World,—and a religious Consideration of his State and Condition, in the World to which, at Death, he must be remov'd. Therefore, the Scripture sums up all other Consideration.

Considerations, in this one; meditating on the End of Life: O that they were wife! that they understood this! that they would consider their latter end. That is, confider fo, as to be affected with the certainty of our Death; not only as it is appointed unto Men in general, but to my felf in particular, once to die. And then also to consider the uncertainty of the Time, when Death shall overtake us; not knowing, but we may be in Eternity, every Moment. We must think, farther, of the awful Consequences of Death: That we must immediately appear before the Judgment Seat of CHRIST, to receive according to what we have done in the Body, whether good or bad, 2 Cor. v. 10.

They that are duly affected, with such Thoughts as these, will soon be carried to a multitude of others, which have a plain and very close Connexion with them. Thus, to consider our latter End, will lead us to think of the Preparation that is necessary, to our Sasety and Comfort, at such a time. This will put you upon considering, your own ways, and how much you have done to destroy your selves: It will also lead you to think, on God's ways toward you, and how much he has done to save you. This will direct your Thoughts to a REDEEMER,

E 4

and will open to you the Treasures of mercy in our Lord Jesus Christ; who tho' he was rich, yet for your fakes became poor, and became a Sacrifice too. that he might bring you to GoD. In fhort, to think seriously of such a Change as Death, will make Men folicitous, first to have such a Change as the new Birth pass upon them; fince, without this, they die, not only for a time, but for ever. And when once fuch a Concern as this, is thoroughly excited, there is a great deal done toward your being Born again.

III. You must frequently and diligently Read the Holy Scriptures, and other divine Writings that may instruct you in the nature of Conversion and true Piety. In the first and chief place, your Bibles should be search'd and study'd by you: Here it is, that we have the discoveries, of Eternal Life and Death; with the means of escaping the Wrath, and obtaining the Joys, to come: Here, all the Treasures of saving Wisdom and Knowledge lie: And from hence it is, that all other Writers of facred things, derive their best Thoughts, and Rules of Conduct, in every Treatife of a Religious nature.

Those that read the Scriptures, in order to their Conversion, should especi-

ally take care, to begin with what is plain and obvious; and what, more immediately relates, to their own Case, in their Renovation and turning to God. Such as the account of the Returning Prodigal, in the xyth of St. Luke. St. Paul's narrative of his own Conversion, in the xxvith of the Acts of the Apostles. That Sermon, that prov'd the means of Converting three Thousand, in the iid. Chap. of the same Book. Such Descriptions of a faving Change, as that, in the ivth Ephef. from the 17th to the end, going on in the yth Chap, also to the xviith Verse. And then as an Excitement to shew the greater regard to these, it will be proper to read such Chapters as the xith to the Hebrews; which is a noble List of Great and Good Men, that have despised and conquered the World, and the fensitive nature, by their believing regards to Invisible and Eternal things: And so to turn to the Examples of present Judgements, on the Wicked and finally Impenitent: As also, to the most affecting reprefentations of the Future Punishments and. Rewards of Men, in Heaven, or Hell: These, I say, and such like places of Scripture, ought first to be carefully read. and understood, by those that are seeking, after the new Birth. The Pfalms, and the. Er devodevotional parts of Scripture, there should

be an intimate acquaintance with.

But now, as there are Treatifes that collect and lay together, the several passages of Scripture which relate to one and the same thing; so it is adviseable, that some of these Writings should be consulted, as well as the Sacred Oracles. And I doubt not, but such Treatises as have been publish'd upon Conversion, Repentance, Regeneration, and holy Resolution; in a plain Method, and in a modern. Stile, and with a serious Spirit; have frequently been bless'd, to the producing of that Change I am here directing to, as well as the Bible it self.

In all your Reading, you should make it your care, to form very distinct and clear Notions of what you read: putting fuch a Question, often to your selves, asthat of Philip to the Ethiopian; underfandest thou what thou read-Ads viii, jo. eft? And, when you are confidering what it is to be Born again, you should endeavour to inform your self of the Nature and Consequences of Man's first Apostacy from his Maker; that you may conceive the more truly, and affectingly, of his being renew'd, and recover'd out of fuch a Condition, by the Gospel. If we are not acquainted with our natural State, as it is a State both of Sin and Misery, we shall never strive (as we ought) to get out of it.

Nor are we qualify'd to obtain Mercy, at the hands of a REDEEMER. We are told, that Christ came to feek and to fave that which was lost: Not all that were so; for then, none must be condemned or cast off: But such, as have a deep and thoro' fense, that, they are lost, without a Saviour; and, accordingly are brought, to

his Terms, of being Saved.

It is, therefore, farther requisite; that you should have very distinct conceptions, of what is done on his part, and what is to be done on yours. Christ has done, and will do, all the Work of a Saviour; but he has not done, and he will not, yea, he cannot, do the work of a Sinner: He died for us, 'tis true; but He never undertook to Repent, and Believe, or become a new Creature, for any Man: Nor did he purchase, Eternal Life and Salvation for any, without these: Nor has he purchased the Spirit, to work in us any way unsuitably, to our reasonable Natures and Capacities.

I might instance in some other things, had I not said so much to explain the Doctrine of the new Birth already: But I shall refer the Reader to the first Chapter

84 Directions how to obtain

of this Treatife, if he yet stands in need of Information, in this Matter; and I beg that he would read it with a due Care and Attention.

For this I must repeat, that 'till you do in some measure understand these things, you ought to give very diligent attendance to reading the Scriptures, and other Books, that may help you to think aright, both of your Condition, and your Duty.

IV. You should bereupon endeavour to affest your Souls, with a sense, of the Corruption of your Nature, and the many Sins that you bave astually committed in your Lives.

We find in our felves, very strong Inclinations to many things, which, even natural Conscience tells us, ought not to bedone; and very great reluctancy, and averfion to other things, that ought to be done by us. We may observe, a deal of confusion and inconsistency in our Thoughts, a perverseness and meanness in our Wills and Tempers, and a prevailing fenfuality in our Passions and Affections, as also frequent jarrings and contentions amongst these: From all which, you cannot but conclude, your Nature is very much disorder'd: And therefore should first lament, with the Pfalmist, PGI. li. s, that you were shapen in Iniquity, and conceived in Sin. O'look to Paradife, and to a State of Innocence; consider, how wretchedly Humane Nature is now chang'd, and degenerate from what it once was: Surely it will put some such Lamentation, as that of the Prophet, into your Mouths; The Crown is fall'n from our Head, we unto us that we have sinned.

But then, we must not satisfie our selves, in bewailing our natural depravity, only; for, that is to charge all our Crimes, upon our Ancestors: We must, sarther, take an account of our many Actual Transgressions; and so remember our own evil ways, and our doings that have not been good,

as to loath our selves, in our own sight, for

as to loath our selves, in our own fight, for our Iniquities, and for our Abominations.

Here, I would advise you to sit down, and think over the Sins of Childhood, and Youth, which you are able to call to mind. And take as distinct an account, as you can, of your Miscarriages when at Home with your Parents; and afterwards, when you were fent out for Business, or Education, into the World.

Think of the feveral Places you have liv'd in, and what your Sins have been,

in each of these.

If you are so far advanced in the World,

World, as to have Families of your own, think of your Faults in a Relative Capacity: What Sins you have been guilty of against Wife, or Husband, against Chil-

dren, or Servants.

And so, also, think of your Sins against those, you may have dealt with in a way of Trade; or convers'd with in a way of Friendship; or those that you should have help'd in a way of Charity.

Take an account of the Sins of your

Tempers, and Constitutions.

Then mark down those, that arise from your outward Circumstances, and Condition.

Especially take care to find out that, which is, most strictly speaking, your own Iniquity; (the Sin to which you have been most addicted;) and where, in any Instance, this has broke out in such a manner as to leave uneafie impressions upon your Minds, be fure to take an account of all fuch Acts of Wickedness.

Let the Ten Commandments be set before you, when you are making this Inquisition: And set down the several Sins which you apprehend you have been guilty of, in doing what is forbid, or neglecting what is required, under each Command.

After this, think of the times when you fifted Convictions; and turn'd away from the offers of Grace, and calls to Repentance in the Gospel. That you have not only Sinned, but been Im-

penitent too.

Think of your Sins against a REDEEM-ER: That you have been willing to live, so long, in Ignorance of his Undertaking: Or, that you have thought too slightly, and meanly, of his Sufferings, and Sacrifice; Or, that you have turn'd his Grace into wantonness; and because Grace has abounded, therefore you have abounded the more in Sin.

Think of the despite you have done to the Holy Spirit: Resisting his Motions, when you have been in Publick Ordinances; and putting by, or excusing your selves from a compliance with, his more secret Sug-

gestions.

And then at the end of all, reckon up the several Aggravations of your Sins: That is, set down, as far as you can remember. The Mercies and Deliverances, The Judgments and Afflictions, The Counsels and good Advice, Sinn'd The Reproofs and Censures, The Light and Knowledge, The Vows and Promises,

With whatever else you can think of, that will make your Sins appear the

more grievous to you.

In the whole of this fearch after Sin, you must resolve, -that no one Transgreffron shall be overlook'd, thro' a wilful concealment, or a negligent search, or a vain excuse: But lay thy self as open, as possible, before GoD; and take pains even tofind out, thy forgotten, and lesser Iniquities; and be fure not to admit a thought, of any thing, at such a time, that would cover thy Guilt.

Now, spread the black Catalogue before thine Eyes; And see what thou canst. do, to excite all manner of Refentments. against thy Sins, and against thy self, be-

cause of them.

Think of every thing that may excite. thy shame. The folly of thy Actions, the baseness and meanness of them; the reproach which they deferve, from the World; but especially, their final expofing of thee, before Angels and Men, at the last Day. Possibly this may turn thy Heart against, and provoke thine Abhorrence of, those Actions that thus appear shameful to thee.

Again; try farther what thou canst do to alarm thy Fears. See if the apprehension of some dreadful Calamity overtaking thee, whilft thou art going on in a finful Courfe, will not make thee, cry out in fuch Language as that of the.

Pfalmift,

Psalmist, My sless trembles for fear of thee, and I am afraid of thy Judgments. O! see if the Terrors of God's Law and Justice, and especially those of the late Judgment, be not sufficient to persuade

thee to Repentance.

Farther; let every thing that may work upon thy Sorrow, and Grief, be attended to. The Ingratitude thou hast been guilty of, to the greatest and best of Benefactors; thy Forfeiture of the most valuable Privileges, and Blessings; the many mischiefs thou hast, now, brought upon thy self; and the unspeakable Torments, that Sin bereaster exposes thee to, which it is impossible for thee to escape if thou goest on in it: And then say, if these things be not enough, to pierce and grieve the most dull and unimpressive Heart, that has once learnt to realize what it thinks of.

Once more; let every thing that can stir up thy batred, and aversion, be called to mind. And think, if thou canst, of any thing in the World that deserves to be hated more, than Sin. The most loathfome Creatures have nothing in them, so odious, as Sin; nor the most ungrateful, and abominable Actions of Men toward one another, any thing so frightful, as the Sinning against God.

If, by this means, thy Heart is set against thy evil ways; then, the Motions of Grace, and of a renewing Spirit, will be welcome; and then may'st thou reasonably, and comfortably, expect them. And so, that shame, and fear, and sorrow and hatred, which at first might be no more than the exercise of so many natural Passions; shall be sublim'd, by the operation of the Holy Spirit, into that saving Grace of a Christian, Repentance unto Life never to be repented of.

V. Another of the prescribed means of Regeneration, is, bumble and fervent Prayer. I know it is faid, that Prov. xv. s. the Sacrifice of the wicked is an abomination to the Lord: And I have heard it therefore argued, by some, that fuch as are in an unregenerate State are not to be put upon Prayer, or any Religious Exercise; because, whilst in such a State, nothing that is done by them can be acceptable or pleasing to GoD. But this kind of talk is plainly owing, to a Criminal neglect of some parts of Scripture, which occasions the wronging and misinterpreting of others. If he that is wicked, intends to continue in his wickedness; without doubt, his Prayer must be an Abomination: As it is a most infolent

lent Attempt to impose upon an Omniscient, Almighty God: But if the wicked Man, under a serious sense of the
evil of his ways, and with such kind of
reflections on himself and his Condition
as those I have just mention'd, seeks to
God for Grace to renew and change his
Heart and Life, such Prayer is far from
being offensive to the great Father of
Mercies.

St. Peter does expressly require Simon Magus, as ill a Man as he was, and even whilst he was utterly estranged to the Grace and Spirit of the Gospel, to pray to God; and that upon a mere probability, that the thought of his heart might be forgiven him. From whence I think there is abundant reason to conclude, that if a Man's own Conscience should condemn him; yea, if an Apostle, or Messenger sent immediately from God, should tell him he is in the Bondage of Sin and Iniquity; yet, it is his Duty, to pray for pardoning renewing Grace.

And surely you have encouragement enough, to plead with God, when you find it expressly said that He gives the Holy Spirit to them that ask it: By which, our Saviour tells us a little after our Text, we are born again. And elsewhere, the Language of

God, to a finful People, was;—Ye shall go and pray unto me, and I will bearken unto you: And ye shall seek me and find me, when you shall search for me with all your beart;

Jerem. xxix. 12, 13.

You fay, that you are not able to do any thing of your felf; and that it is the Grace of God, alone, that must renew and fave you. Can you not express your felf thus in Prayer to God, as well astalk in such a manner to your Fellow-Creatures? Go then, and tell a gracious God, how belpless you are; and how insufficient to every good work. If you can do no more, yet so far surely you may go, to make such Complaints in fecret, as well as in Company; and to speak to Him, who fees in fecret, as you would do to your Companions. Tell Go D therefore, instead of telling them, that you are convinced nothing but his Almighty Grace can renew and fanctifie you: And that you therefore come to beg this Grace of him: And withal be fure to urge his own Promises, in, and thro' our LORD JESUS CHRIST: And I am perfuaded, you will have no reason to complain, of the unsuccessfulness of such a Course as this.

There is a very moving Representation, of such a Frame and Temper of Mind, as

that I would endeavour to work in you by thus sending you to your Knees, in a Discourse of Mr. N. Taylor, concerning Faith in Christ. Which, with some little Alterations and Additions, I shall here recommend to you; as what may direct your Thoughts and assist your Expressions, when first, under discouraging Apprehensions of your selves, you look to a REDEEMER to help and save you.

" My Sins are many, and my Danger " is great, and my Fears are proportionable to both: What will become of me to all Eternity, God only knows-"There is indeed Salvation for loft Sin-" ners, thro' the Blood of a crucify'd JE-" sus; but I am terribly afraid I shall never get an Interest in it. ---- Many " Discouragements break in, like Wave " after Wave, on my distressed Soul; and I have scarce Faith, and Hope enough, to put up a Prayer to GoD: And yet, I cannot forbear crying, Lord be merciful to me a Sinner! If fuch short, but ardent Breathings as these, may obtain the gracious Regards of my great LORD, I shall be happy. If these will not avail, what shall a poor Creature do, that knows not how to order his Words, or how

how to govern his Thoughts, or to perform any thing that is really good! O how am I now tos'd in my own Spirit - " I am told there is a fafe and " desirable Harbour before me; but " Lord! at how great a distance am I from it: It is not long fince I had a-" ny thought about it, and I fear I shall " never reach it, I fee the Waves swell " and prevail so much before me: LORD fave me, or I perish! - "Well, I must and will try, what rich, sovereign, free " Grace will do for me- If I am the " vilest Sinner that ever was, then " CHRIST had never yet so fair an Op-" portunity, of shewing his tender Love, " his infinite Power, his unsbaken Faithfulness, and the value and efficacy of his " Blood, in all their Beauty and Glory, " as now he has. What, tho' I am an co obscure Person, and should never have " an Opportunity to publish it on Earth; " yet it will not die as a Secret in my Bo-" som: The happy Tydings will run " through the Heavens; and the bleffed " Inhabitants above, will wonder at such " exceeding Grace, overflowing to me: Eternal Hallelujabs will be fung, to the " LAMB of God, on my account. I will, therefore, cast my self into the " Arms of infinite Mercy-But, that's

"too proud and forward an Expression;
"I would rather say, I'll throw my self
at his Feet: If he spurn me away, I
can but die then, and die I must if I
don't apply to him. Who knows, but
he may stretch out the Scepter of his
Grace, and then I shall live.—However, live or die, I'll betake my self to
him; if ever Help comes, I know it
must come this way. And as I am refolved to pray, so I will wait the Issue
of my Prayers; and see how it may
please, the most compassionate Lover of
Souls, to deal with Mine.

VI. You may now venture, to make a solemn Dedication of your selves to Go D, through Christ Jesus, as those that are desirous to be his in an everlasting Covenant. When you have been entreating the Favour of God, with your whole Pfal. cxix. 58. Hearts; and pleading the Merits and Mediation of his Son, in whom he' has declar'd himself to be E-Matth. iii. 17. ver well pleased; you may and xvii, 5. then proceed, to a Surrender of your Souls into his Hands; and may engage your felves, by particular Vows, and Promises, to be the Lord's.

This you must take Care to do with the greatest Seriousness and Solemnity:

Let it be done, in a way that may most thoroughly impress, and engage, your own Hearts; and you may depend upon it, that fuch, as are thus brought to give up themselves to God, He will in no wife cast off. And 'tis certainly fit, you should act in this Case, as Men are us'd to do, in other Affairs of Importance; that is, not only in Word, but in Writing, this Covenant Dedication of your felves should be made. You should draw up a Summary, of what you engage both to Be, and to Do; and then fign it with your own Hand, as a Testimony of your acting with the utmost Consideration, Heartiness, and Resolution in this matter.

I am far from being fingular, in giving fuch Advice, as this: And I am not the only Person, that has reason to be thankful to God, for an early complying with it. Mr. Gouge, Mr. Allen, and others of our most serious Writers on the Subjects of Conversion and Regeneration, have insisted on such a Method, as the most proper way of entring upon a religious Life. And when Men are once brought to apply their Thoughts, to the things of GoD, and the Concerns of their Souls, as they ought to do; they will not call it a Task, or a count it an unnecessary Burden, to be obliged to this. When Isaiab is foretelling ling the Conversion, of those that should live in after-times, and of those that were Aliens to the Covenant of Promise made with Israel, he represents it thus; that one shall say I am the Lord's: and another shall call himself by the Name of Jacob: and another shall subscribe, with his Hand, unto the Lord.

When, therefore, you have considered well, the Terms upon which you are to give up your selves to God; if you find a willingness and desire to comply with them, write them out: And then venture, by subscribing your Hand to them, to declare your acceptance of them, and your hearty Resolution to observe them.

And in this first solemn Dedication of your selves to God, in Christ, I would advise you, to make use of the sollowing Words, or something of the

same Import.

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elng Ven and Earth! by whose Word, and for whose Glory, I, and all Creatures were made: I now come to acknowledge Thee, as the Author of my Being; and the Preserver of my Life; and the Giver of every F thing

thing I enjoy. And, therefore, do now fubmit my felf, to thee, as my rightful Owner, and Sovereign Lord. Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and in thy Sight, and am not worthy to be called thy Child; I shall think my felf highly honour'd, and very happy, if thou wilt but receive me as one of thy meanest Servants. I here bring thee a Creature, of thine own, that has been straying from thee. This Soul and Body, now prostrate at thy Footstool, I humbly offer unto thee; that thou may'st go over thy Work again, and create me anew after thine own Image; and fo will I be thy faithful Servant, as long as I live.

O Blessed Jesus! if thou wilt now take my Part, and plead my Cause with the Father, I am ready to profess my self thy Disciple, upon thine own Terms; and to follow thee, (if my Heart deceive me not,) whither-soever thou goest. I do sincerely give up my self to thy Teaching and Instruction: O give me Understanding! that I may know the Truth as

it is in thee. I do, unfeignedly, confent to thy Government; And with a Mind willing to obey thee, I can now fay, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? I will ascribe, all the Honour of my Salvation, to thy meritorious Death, and powerful Intercession: And in these, alone, will I repose my Trust.

And now, if my Lord will undertake, that his Grace shall be sufficient for me, there is nothing that I shall think too difficult to attempt, or too much to suffer, for thee. I do lift my felf this Day under thy Banner, as the great Captain of my Salvation. Affrighted at my felf, to think that I have fo long been under the Power and Tyranny of the Devil; whom I shall, from this Moment, resist to the uttermost. I am persuaded, this World is nothing but Vanity, and vexation of Spirit; and therefore shall fet my felf, by thy Help, and according to they Example, to conquer it and bring it into Subjection. I have found my own Heart corrupt, wicked, and deceitful; and therefore I will no longer pretend

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pretend to manage for my self, but shall rejoyce to give up every Thought, and Will, and Affection, intirely to thee. I am now desirous to be Thine, so as not to be Another's: Thine, and not the Devil's; Thine, and not the World's; Thine, and not

my Own.

To thee, O HOLY SPIRIT! I acknowledge my felf indebted, for thefe and all other good Inclinations: And, that I may be enabled to hold to my present Purposes; and to improve in a holy, heavenly Disposition of Mind; I now cast my self upon thee, for all that Direction and Affistance, which my Circumstances, from time to time, may require. Hence-forward, I shall yield my felf to thy Conduct, and Influence: And shall make it my Care to attend to all thy Motions, and Convictions; both in performing my Duty, and abstaining from Sin; and fo to do those things, that may be most pleasing to thee.

Thus, O FATHER, Son, and Spi-RIT! with my whole Heart I desire, freely and fully, to devote my self to thee: Chusing thee for my everlasting Portion, and Promising to serve thee as my supreme Master and Lord, whilst I have a Being.

And as a Proof of my Sincerity, and of my ardent Desire to make good such a Profession, I am willing to bind my self, by setting my Hand to all this; that it may be a Witness for, or against me, as I behave my self agreeably, or disagreeably, to what I now do.

This I would advise you to read over and over, before you subscribe it: And if there be any particular Expressions, that you cannot so fully make your own, as may be necessary to the affixing your Name, you will do well to make such Alterations, as you think may render it more suitable to your own Case. But whenever you sign this, or any other Instrument of the like nature, let your Minds be as free, as possible, from all other Affairs; that you may be the more perfectly engaged in such a Transaction, and the more deeply impress'd by it.

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LASTLY, What farther remains, is only to abide by what you have done, and to try how far you can go, in amending your Lives and Actions.

'Tis possible, that after the most solemn surrender of your selves to GoD, you may yet for a while think you are neglected by Him: Nay, your Temptations may be so much the stronger, and your Conflicts the greater for a time, that you may think you are in a worse Condition, than before you laid your selves under fuch Engagements. We are not ignorant of the Devices of the Devil; who, when he finds you are like to be rescued from his Dominion, will give you all the Disturbance and Trouble that is in his Power. But this, however, should not occasion any dislike of what you have done; or any distrust of the Mercy of Go D, to whom you have committed your Souls.

If you think your Prayers, and your Offerings, have not yet gone up with Acceptance before your Lord; you must repeat them; and cry the louder: As the two blind Men did, when Christ had passed by them, Jesus! thou Son of David, have Mercy on us. Yea, if you should interpret his Language, towards

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you, to be the same with that, to the Woman of Canaan; It is not meet Matth. xv. 26. to take the Childrens Bread and to cast it to Dogs; yet still, true Humility will enable you, to form a Plea from thence; not to fix a Discouragement in your felves upon it. LORD, I acknowledge my felf a vile, unworthy Creature; if I am fet amongst the Dogs, it is but where I deserve to be: But let me not meet with worse Treatment than they do, which are allow'd to eat of the Crumbs that fall from their Masters Table. O let down fomething, from thy self, that may be a Token of thy owning, and accepting me; tho' it should be never so small a Favour, it shall be to me a valued one. But let not my Lord be angry, if I go on to fay; That, tho' I am not worthy, with Dogs, to gather the Crumbs that fall from thy Table, yet I will not let thee go, until thou bless me with Childrens Bleffings.

Thus, if we not only ask, and feek, but continue to knock; and, with an unwearied Importunity, follicit for Grace and Mercy; we shall not be finally disappointed. We are most sure, we have to do with one, that is able to save to the uttermost: And it would not be so hard, to be assured of his willingness, to help and

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fave us, if it was not one part of our Sin and Misery, in a natural State, to be distrustful and afraid of the great God. These Fears and Suspicions (amongst other Disorders,) we are seeking to be deliver'd from, in our Regeneration; and therefore must not give way to 'em, however we may find reason to complain of 'em.

But to proceed to the other part of this last Direction; you must try how far you can go, in amending your Lives and Actions. Try, tho' you fall short of what you attempt: It will make you more sensible of your own Weakness and Insufficiency: It will shew you where all your Help and Strength lyes: And it will make you more earnest in imploring Aid and As-

fistance from above.

Try what you can do, to restrain your selves from the Sins, you have been most apt to commit: Possibly upon exerting your Resolution and Endeavours this way, you may find some Sins more easily fortaken and subdued than you could have expected: Possibly you may find, the Grace you have been seeking after, has been given in, even whilst you were praying for it. However, there are some common Actions, that, may be alter'd and reform'd, by the help of common Grace: And these, you must first begin with. For instance,

instance; he that us'd to spend his Lord's Days in the Fields, or in publick Houses, or in visiting his Friends; may with the fame, perhaps lefs, bodily Labour, go to the Place of God's Worship, or to converse with those that would be serviceable to him in the Matters of Religion: He that could lie, and swear, and curse, and prophane the Name of GoD; may, as easily be filent, as employ his Tongue in fuch a manner: He that could defraud, or strike, or injure his Neighbour, cannot pretend want of Power to forbear such Actions. Every one must be sensible, upon the first mention of these things, that it requires greater Power to do them, than to be still and unactive, and to do nothing at all.

Now, if you can, for the present, go no farther than this; 'tis something very confiderable towards the Reformation I am speaking of: 'Tis one balf of the Work, to cease to do evil; and Ifai. i. 16, 17. the other half, is, to learn to do well. And if a good God observes us striving to please him, in the former respect; we have abundant reason to trust him, as to the latter: That he will furnish us, for every good Work, and enable us, more and more, to abound therein: It is observeable, that when the Prodigal Fr was

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was yet a great way off, the Father saw bim, and ran to meet him: And he has not less Concern for, or Regard to, returning Prodigals now, than he had in former times. He is as ready, to meet, and help,

and encourage them, as ever.

So that to close this Head; where serious Consideration, Prayer, and devoting our selves to God, is accompany'd with the best Endeavours of which we are capable; we may then comfortably expect, and should wait for, the special Grace and Assistance of a divine Spirit, that may work in us yet more effectually, to our compleat Sanstification and Salvation.

In the Conclusion of this Chapter, let me engage those that are, themselves, in a safe State, (if any such should look over this little Book,) to pray earnestly and with a hearty Concern, for them that may now be in the struggles of this new Birth. Those that cannot help them any other way, yet may do it by their Prayers. You should therefore intreat for them, that they may not strive, or be under Convictions, in vain; but that they may become the Children of God, by partaking of his Nature, and so being brought into his Family.

Every one that is thus added to the

Church of Christ, brings so much more of his Presence and Spirit, into the Assembly where he worships, as he is hereby posses'd of: Yea, he adds Strength to a Redeemer's Interest in the World: He adds also to the Joy of Heaven; and will in a particular manner be a Joy and a Crown to those, that are any way instru-

mental of bringing him to GoD.

Let us then be very fervent, in our Petitions for fuch: That the Wit, or Malice, or Vices of those with whom they converse, may not prevent the good Effect of any ferious Impressions that have been made on their Souls; nor the Affaults and Suggestions of the Devil, discourage them. And, as many of the Children of religious Parents, are now become Deferters of that which is good; and are taking part, with the profane, and irreligious World; fo should we double our Requests to GoD, that he would bring in others. And for my own part, I am not without Hope, that even Those, who are brought up in Sin and Folly, may yet become Witnesses for GoD: And that those who are Enemies, yet shall become Examples, of true inward Piety and Religion, in the midst of a crooked, perverse Generation.

CHAP. IV.

The Evidences of being born again.

THE Design of this Chapter is, to set before you the particular Instances of that Change, which is wrought in the Hearts, and Lives, of them that are faid to be Born again. These are sometimes put into the Explication, but I rather choose to insist on them as Evidences, of the new Birth. Some things I may have occasion to mention, that are necessarily included in the account of those First Impressions from above, that are Saving and Effectual: Others there are that will be found only, and wholly consequent thereupon: But I think it most proper, and useful, to consider both together; that we may have the more full and compleat view of them; and fo, be able to pass a truer Judgment upon our felves, whether we are really renew'd or not.

I heartily wish, that such as have been deceiving themselves, with an Imagination that all is well with them, would read over, and think of, the sollowing Evidences of a saving Change, till they become sensible of their State and Condition. And I should

I should rejoyce to contribute any thing toward the peace and satisfaction, of those that are sull of Doubts and Fears, but yet truly Regenerate; by helping them to produce such Proofs, of their being the Children of God, as may safely be depended upon.

Let it be considered then, that whereever a saving Change is wrought, it will discover it self, both, in the Mind and Temper inwardly, and in the Conversation

and Behaviour outwardly.

I. When a Man is truly Regenerate, there are plain Evidences of his being so in his Mind and Temper. Tho' the different, and nobler exercise, of the Reasonable Powers, and altering the general bent and disposition of the Soul, may not be so discernible in some, as in others; yet, there is enough to be observed in all, if they strictly look into themselves, to determine this matter,—whether such a Change be really wrought in them, or not.

gain, is very lowly and bumble. When renewing Grace reach'd the Heart of a poor Publican, and first taught him to pray an acceptable Prayer to God, He did not think himself worthy so much as

to approach the Temple, or any thing that was Sacred; he flood afar off, and Luke xviii. 13. Smote upon his Breast; in very short, but very humble Language, pouring out his Soul before the Almighty; God be merciful to me a Sinner!

A Principle of Grace, does so much greaten our views of the Divine Perfetions; and, in such a manner, represent the whole of God's Proceedings toward the Children of Men; that self sinks into nothing: And we know not where to cast our selves, into a place or posture low enough, when we lift up our Eyes towards him that dwells in the Heavens.

Yea, there is a mighty Alteration, as to the Lowliness and Humility of those that have been under the influences of a regenerating Spirit, even toward their Fellow-Creatures. To this is owing, (what you may possibly have seen, and wondred at,) the exceeding reverence and respect which has been shewn, by some, toward those Ministers that have been Instruments of their Conviction and Conversion. Tho' before, such Persons would have been ready to treat Men of our Character with insolence or disregard; yet now, they esteem us worthy of double Honour;

Honour: And think, they cannot have too great a veneration, for those that are truly ferious, and have been any way serviceable

to make them fo.

And then farther; this Humility and Poverty of Spirit will shew it self, in one Instance, or other, toward All: He that is born of the Spirit, looks upon them, that he thinks are thus renewed, as the Excellent ones of the Earth; and is ready to prefer the Attainments and Graces, of almost every such Person that he meets with, before his own. And where any appear contrary to him, he yet carries it with great meekness toward them, and is particularly careful not to give any just occasion of offence to them. Yea, such is the Character of the true Christian, that he is cloathed with Humility: 1 Pet. v. s. This is what, shews it self, in every Condition of Life; and becomes a Dress, that is worn at all times.

2. The general and prevailing Disposition of a Soul that is Born again, will be very Sincere and Upright. Folly, and Falshood, and Perverseness, are naturally bound up in our Hearts. Whilst unrenewed, it may be said of every Man, that he walketh in a vain shew: He sets up those things

for Excellencies in himself, that are mere Vanities, and of no intrinsick value; or elfe, he pretends to those Virtues, and Recommending Qualifications, of which he is really destitute; and would be esteemed quite another Person, to what, in Fast and in Truth, he is. He would be thought to know things, of which he is fadly ignorant; I mean, the things of GoD and his Salvation: And will talk as boldly, and peremptorily about them, as if all the Proceedings, of the Judge of quick and dead, were to be determined, by his Thoughts and Tongue. He would be thought pofses'd of those Graces, to which, his Life is a Contradiction; and will needs assume to himself the honour, of being a Member of the true Church, when he has nothing of true Religion. Thus also in the whole of his Conversation, and Affairs in the World, if you strictly observe such a Man, you will generally find him under one difguise or another; except, when he is gratifying his Humour, or his Vices, and then indeed you may come to a thorough knowledge of him.

The Reverse of this, is the Character of him that is Born from above. He is one that is truly sensible of the Emptiness, and Deceit, of all the gay or wealthy appearances of Men in this World: And

he is ready to confess the insufficiency of all these things, either to add to his Worth, or to make him Happy. And then in matters of Religion, he is one that does not carry his Pretensions to Knowledge, to Goodness, to inward Qualifications, or to outward Privileges, fariber than what he finds good ground for, in himself. He does not affect to appear better than he is; but in fecret, and at heart, is many degrees beyond what he feems to be, before others. Yea, I have fometimes thought, that to look upon a Good Man in his weaknesses, and imperfections; and to hear him acknowledge, as the Saints in Scripture have done, his very worft failings and miscarriages; has added a Lustre to that part of his Character, that he is with-John i. 47. out Guile. And if that expression be fully attended to, I do not, any where, know a brighter description of one that is Born again, or a better Evidence of our being new Creatures.

3. The Understanding of him that is Born again, is enlightned, to discern those things, of which before it was ignorant, or at least, to which it shew'd no just regard. Hence it is, that the Scripture makes use of such Phrases, to describe this Change, as, being turned from Darkness to Light; and,

and, ye were sometimes Darkness, but now are ye Light in the LORD. Hereby intimating to us, that the Discoveries, which renewing Grace makes to the Sout, are like the breaking in of Light to the bodily Eyes when a Man has fate some time in Darkness: Whilst the Room where he fat was dark, tho' the very same Furniture Paintings and Ornaments were in it, that afterward appear, yet he fees nothing at all of them; but as foon as the Light shines upon him, he has then a great deal of pleafure and entertainment in viewing what is about him. Thus, the great Truths of Religion are most fully revealed, and laid before us; but we perceive them not, (at least in their excellency and importance,) till a Heavenly Light shines into our minds: And then, with the Apostle, we are ready to cry out, O the depth of the riches both of the Knowledge and Wisdom of GoD! Rom. xi. 33.

Those especially, that have been brought up Strangers to every thing of a Religious Nature, that have never been instructed in the Scriptures, or the first Principles of Christianity; have an amazing Scene opened to them, when first they turn their Thoughts to Religion, and are taught to reallize the things that are Eternal. Such Converts, are thoroughly fensible of the Illumination of their Minds, by a renewing Spirit; and nothing more needs to be faid under this Head, with respect to them. But in other Cases, when Men have attain'd a speculative Knowledge of the generally receiv'd Notions of Religion; or where, from their Infancy any have known the Scriptures, and have got by heart the chief things contained therein, it is not so easie to discover the difference there is in their understanding of Divine Things—before

fore, -and after-their Conversion.

Natural Reason is manifestly more lively and penetrating in some, than in others: And the several ways of Education, do make a very great difference, even in them, that are of equal Capacities: Insomuch, that the first Principles of Religion, written in our Hearts, may be understoood, and talk'd of with greater clearness, by many who are guided only by natural Light, than by others that are enlightned with faving Knowledge: But then, these Principles have not the same effect and influence upon Both: There is another kind of attention to them, relish for them, and practising upon them, where they are Spiritually discerned; than where they are understood, only by the force of good natural parts, or the Advantages of a polite Education. And there are some Truths in the Christian Religion

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Religion of such a nature, that the Apostle says the natural Man,
(even the Man of Reasoning
and Learning,) cannot receive them; but
only he, who is taught by the SPIRIT of
God.

We may very well compare, the Rational and Spiritual Man; when reading the Terms of Salvation, and the Promifes of the Gospel; to a Lawyer, and an Heir, reading of the same Will: The Lawyer considers only the Sense and Expression of the feveral Articles, fo as to observe what is the Force and Import of 'em according to Law; But the Heir reads every Article with a very distinct Application of it to Himself, in what is bequeathed to him; and diligently observes, what is required of him: He forms his Measures and Conduct thereupon; lays it by as his Treasure, and as the Security upon which he depends for all that he enjoys. Such a kind of Knowledge is that, which the renewed Mind is furnish'd with, as to Spiritual and Heavenly things: A Knowledge, that shews us our Interest in them; and so must needs excite another kind of attention and regard, than where they are made Matters of mere Speculation.

So also, in the Case of those that, from their Childhood, have been acquainted with the Holy Scripture; we shall find a very great difference, between, - their first sense of things, -and that, which by renewing Grace they are brought to. The Memories of fuch are stored, with a variety of excellent and useful Passages, from the Word of GoD: They have learnt, perhaps, several Summaries of Religion: The Articles of Faith, and the Rules of Duty, which are commonly received in the Christian World, may be very readily and exactly recited by them: But all is cold and ineffectual, till the SPIRIT of Regeneration gives them their proper Force and Influence: While they pronounce the most folemn, and Substantial, and self-concerning Truths, yet all passes merely for words of course, till Divine Grace makes them sensible of the vast weight and meaning of what has been rendred so familiar to them.

We may therefore conclude, from these several Instances; that wherever a saving Change is wrought in a Soul, it will introduce, and improve, such a Know-ledge of the things of God, as those, that are in a natural State, are Strangers to; If not in the things themselves, that are known; yet in the manner of knowing them.

them, I believe, this may always be obferv'd.

After I have thus explain'd, the under-Randings being enlightned, in him that is born again; I think there is no room left, for any Man to conceive well of himself, merely from his having imbib'd a fet of Good, or as fome would speak, Orthodox Notions in Religion: Nor will a Man's being furnish'd, with a set of new Notions, that may for a while surprize and entertain him, prove, that he is a new Greature. Nor yet, on the other hand, can any one reasonably conclude from what has been said, that his State is bad, if his Knowledge of Divine Things be affecting, and operative; tho' it may not be to great, or so lately obtain'd, as to appear any thing extraordinary to him.

4. The Will of him that is Born again, is brought to an intire submission and obedience to the Will of God. Some of the first words that Converting Grace put into the Lips of St. Paul, were, Lord, what will thou have me to do? And now, from a furious, self-opinionated Persecutor, he becomes a tractable, submissive Learner, of the Truth as it is in Jesus.

O the Power of Divine Grace! to remove all the Prejudices and Obstinacy of Men;

Men; and to correct all that Stubbornness and Reluctancy of the Will, against the Laws, or the Providence, of GoD, which a vain World, a finful Heart, and a malignant Temper, urge Men to: While our Wills are determin'd, by the common Behaviour, and Inclinations, of those amongst whom we live; or directed, by some reigning Corruption in our felves; or fubject to the wiles and suggestions of the wicked one; there is an enmity to GoD, and to what he requires of us: But as foon as a Principle of Grace prevails in the Soul, it brings every Thought and Inclination into subjestion.

Hereby, we are brought greatly to revere the Will of God, in his Word: And the Commandment is acknowledg'd to be Holy, Just and Good: Holy, in its Precepts; Just, in its Threatnings; Good, in its Promises; and All, in its great End and Design; most excellently contrived, and sit to be sub-

fcrib'd to, in every thing.

Grace teaches us, also, to bow to the Will of God in his Providence. Tho' our own Projects are cross'd, and those Prospects which we thought we had before us, may be cut off; yet we are taught to acquiesce, in the sovereign dis-

posals of our great Governor and Owner, in every occurrence of our Lives. Our Schemes of Action are all submitted to him; our Possessions and Enjoyments are all resign'd into his hands; and our expectations are made entirely dependent upon him, to accomplish, or over-rule

them, as he sees best.

Not that there is, such a subjection, in the Will of a regenerate Man, as to make no resistance to the Commands or Disposals of Almighty God: For then there would never be any of those struggles or conslicts, which good Men continually complain of, between Grace and Corruption: But there is such a subjection, in him that is Born again, That in his esteem, he gives a preference to the will of God; and, in his endeavours, strives to be more and more conformed to it; and, in Fast, this does at last prevail against all the enslaving Motions of an untoward volition and inclination.

Solomon, in the Book of Proverbs, frequently describes an Ill Man, as one that has a perverse and froward heart; which cannot be led and governed, by any Methods, or Directions, tho' never so wise or good. He that is Born again, must therefore be delivered, in some measure, from this disorder; and, as to the

the general bent of his mind, must become trastable and submissive, ready to yield to every thing that would make him

Wiser and Better.

I shall only add here; that where this is sought for, as an evidence of Regeneration, we are not to form a Judgment, either of our selves or others, from some particular indispositions of the Soul; from its untoward Temper at some times, and under extraordinary Provocations; but, from the general, and most settled disposition of it.

of bim that is Born again, is tender and faithful. Natural Conscience, is neither so soon alarm'd upon a miscarriage, nor so easily convinced of a Fault, nor so much concern'd at what is amis, nor so hard to forgive and quiet it self after an offence, as the renewed Conscience is: So that, in all these instances, we may observe a very great difference, between the Regenerate, and the Unregenerate.

Natural Conscience is alarm'd, only when Men are guilty of open and scandalous Sins: The renewed Conscience takes very great notice, even of lesser, and

fecret Faults.

When natural Conscience convicts of Sin, it does what it can to colour over and

excuse it; and to make it appear, in the most favourable manner, upon a representation of it: The renewed Conscience is careful to look upon every thing as it really is; and to take in every Circumstance of a Transgression, whether it make it seem greater, or less, than of it self it might be.

While the natural Conscience needs the utmost exciting and awak'ning, to make it sensible of the great Evil there is in Sin: The renewed Conscience needs no Arguments, or Eloquence, to move it; but is presently fill'd, with a very deep uneasiness and concern, at the thought of what has been amiss.

Natural Conscience is soon silenc'd, or diverted, and made easie, by biding, or forgetting the Sin that troubled it: But the renewed Conscience, when under a sense of Guilt, is like the Eye when it has got a Mote in it; restless, and rolling it self to and fro', and watering 'till it has wept it out; never quiet till it has some hope of a renewed Pardon.

But this, however, is to be observed; that, even the renewed Conscience is not, equally impressive, in all Persons; nor, in the same Person, at all Times. Those, that are of bold and dispassionate Tempers, are not impressed to such a degree, as those that are timorous and of quick

Passions:

Passions: Nor does a good Man, when under desertion, or in the ebbings of Grace, feel either so soon, or so much, as at other times, when he has offended. Nevertheless, where a Man is become a new Greature, I think it may be discovered, by the impressiveness of his Conscience, more or less, in all the foregoing respects.

6. The Affections, of him that is Born again, are prevailingly Spiritual and Heavenly. I say prevailingly Spiritual, because there are, in the Best of Men, very great mixtures of sensual, worldly Affections and Passions. And there is a very wide difference, among those that may be accounted Good People in the exercise of these.

Some have gained a generous Contempt of every thing in this World; and, with ardent desires, are continually pressing forward, toward the amiable Mansions of the Saints above: Whilst others are careing, and contriving about the present Life; and making, what they think needful provision, for future Years. Some there are, who can freely and cheerfully devote their Substance, and their Time, to any Religious Service and Occasion; whilst others are perpetually acting what

they call the cautious and the wary part; and are too apt to over-value their outward ease, and enjoyments. Some behave themselves, as if they had no other Objects of their Hatred and Aversion, and Shame, and Anger, but Sin and Folly; whilft others find a thousand things, to provoke these several Passions in them. Some there are whose Joys and Comforts, in the ways of God, do greatly abound: Others feem to be Persons of sad and sorrowful Spirits. Some have a mighty Zeal for Religion, and the Interest of CHRIST, in the World; others are more calm and filent, and contracted in their views of things. Some have scarce any fear of Calamities or Afflictions; others are in perpetual Slavery and Bondage thro' the Fear of Death, or Poverty, or some approaching Evil. So that very great allowances are to be made, for different Capacities, Constitutions, and outward Circumstances, when we look to the Change in our Affections, as an Evidence of our being Born again.

But, where any Man is become a new Creature, his Love, his Hatred, his Defires, his Aversions, his Hopes, his Joys, his Anger, his Zeal, his Fears, his Sorrows, his Shame, his Comforts, his Cares, must all be exercis'd upon new and

and more deserving Objects, or in a new and better manner, than they generally are in a natural State. In this, especially, we ought to observe the different exercise of them; That, whereas before they were hasty, irregular and impetuous, after Renovation, they become more subject to Restraint and good Government.

Thus far you have an account of the inward Change, that is wrought by Re-

generating Grace.

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II. There are other Evidences of the new Birth, in the outward Behaviour, and Conversation. And now, by what is outward and more obvious, we may gain a fuller and furer knowledge, of what is inward and more liable to be mistaken. The following things, ought therefore to be considered, with the foregoing ones, before we pass a decisive and determinate Judgment upon our felves, as to our being in a Regenerate, or Unregenerate State. For certain it is, that if the Temper, Understanding, Will, Conscience and Affections be renewed; both our Words, and Actions, will be some way affected thereby: And that in such Instances as these.

to avoid, and to watch against, all Sin. St. John tells us in a Text before quoted, He that is Born of God doth not commit Sin: No, not of any kind so as to approve of it, and continue in it. A Regenerate Person hates and strives against Sin, as Sin: That is, as a thing contrary to the Law of God, and displeasing to him; And therefore he strives against every Sin: Having the same Reason, to shew a regard to the Commands and the Pleasure of Almighty God, in one instance, as in another.

Notwithstanding natural inclination, or any outward inviting Circumstances; yet still, the Language of a true Convert, to every solicitation that is Sinful, is like that of Joseph: How can I do this or the other wickedness, and fin against

God? Gen. xxxix: 9.

Again; Renewing Grace extends to a striving against fecret Sins, and such as lie out of the view and observation of others, as well as against publick Crimes and Scandals: And he that makes Conscience of these, fearing to offend or Sin against God, when he only is the witness of what is done, has an undoubted evidence of true Grace.

Farther,

Farther; regenerating Grace will teach a Man to watch against those very Sins that arise from it self. Such as, Spiritual Pride, and Security: By this, we are directed to subdue all conceit of our selves, and contempt of others, which our Spiritual Attainments might prompt us to. And we are also instructed not to grow secure, as if our Work was done, and we were out of danger, as soon as we find a Change wrought in us. The more Grace prevails, the more sensible will it make us of our being unprofitable Servants.

Nay, what is still more; a Principle of Grace will make us watchful against the very occasions, and opportunities of Sinning. This will put Instances, and particular meanings, to that general Petition,—Lead us not into Temptation. And it will teach us, to walk and ast circumspectly; so as that our Lives, and our Prayers, may agree, and not contradict one another.

2. He that is Born again, has a constant regard to every Duty. A Principle of Divine Life will not suffer a Man to rest in negative Goodness; but will put him upon shewing a due respect, to every positive Command and Institution of the Gospel.

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The new Birth introduces a Man into a most busie Life: It shews him a great deal necessary to be done, which before he was a stranger to He that had his frequent returns of idle and unemploy'd Hours, now fees work enough for every hour and moment of his Life. And he grudges nothing so much, as the Time that is spent in repairing the Strength, and fecuring the health and good Tem-

perament of the Body.

He that has a thoro' sense of Religion, will devote some part of his Time, to the Service of his GoD; and some, to the improvement of his Mind; and some also, to the service of his Neighbour and his Relatives: Which, together with the minding of his Worldly Affairs, must keep him constantly employ'd. There are many Duties, both fecret and focial, with reference to God and Man, of which we are infensible, till we are instructed in them, and urg'd to the performance of them, by the renewing influences of a Divine Spirit. This unfolds a vast Scheme of things, wrapt up in such a Summary of Religion as that, - What doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love Mercy, and to walk bumbly with thy God, Micah vi. 8.

He that is Born again, looks, without exception or reserve, to the Duties of both Tables; and to those, of all Relations: Not contenting himself, in what is low and common; but endeavouring, by his good works, so to shine before men, as that they may be induc'd in like manner to glorifie his Father which is in Heaven.

And then, he is careful to hold on in the way of his Duty, whatever Tryals and Oppositions he may meet with; excepting in such Cases, as disable him,

from attending to it.

Thus, allowing for unavoidable Infirmities, and Surprizes; which the best of Men are subject to; the general Behaviour of him that is Renewed, will shew that he is so.

3. He that is Born again, is particularly careful of his Words. As they are undoubtedly in a Bad State, who say with those in the xiith Psalm, with our Tongue will we prevail, our Lips are our own; who is Lord over us? So on the contrary, we are sure of the Good State of all them, that are concerned to govern these, and to order their words aright: According to St. Ch. iii. **. 2. James; If any Man offend

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not in word, the same is a perfect Man, and able also to bridle the whole Body.

Renewing Grace will teach a Man to take heed that he fin not Pfal. xxxix. 1. with his Tongue; but rather to lay absolute restraints upon himself, and keep bis Mouth as with a Bridle, when he is in Company that might provoke him to offend: And even at times when he allows himself the greatest Freedom and Liberty of Conversation, he is yet strictly observant of the Rules of De-cency, Sobriety, and Religion.

He is careful not to Blaspheme, or trifle with, the Name of GoD; or to make a jest, of any thing that is Sacred. He will not talk lightly and unconcernedly of any Immorality, or make a mock at Sin: He is careful not to injure his absent Neighbour: Nor to provoke the Passions, and Resentments, of him that's present: His Conversation is guarded against every thing that is immodest, unjust, lying, or discontented: And, whatever may come under the notion of that foolish talking, and jesting Ephel. v. 4. which are not convenient, he

is studious to avoid.

Farther; the Conversation of a Good Man is not only barmless and inoffensive, but it is serious and religious too. Upon all

all proper occasions, he loves to be talking of the best things, and telling what God has done for him: Come and bear all ye that fear GoD, and I will declare, fays the Pfalmift, Pfal. lxvi. 16. what he hath done for my Soul. He loves to be converfing, with his Fellow-Travellers, of the Place they are going to, and the way that lies before them: And, if at any time he forbears fuch Discourse when in good Company, 'tis either, because he finds the Thoughts of those he is with, turn'd another way; or, because he suspects his own Ability; or, because he thinks some other Season may give greater force to what he would fuggest: But still, in the frame and temper of his Mind, he is always fet toward Heaven, and Heavenly things; and 'tis as easie and familiar to him that is Born from above, to converse of what is Spiritual, as for those, that are Born only of the Flesh, to talk of what they shall eat, and drink, and put on, and of what occurs daily to their Senses.

4. He that is Born again, will manage every common Action, and worldly Affair, so as to serve a religious End and Purpose. Saving Grace will cure, that otherwise incurable Evil, a worldly selfssness; and

will teach us to prefer, the good of our Souls, before the ease or grat fication of our Bodies; and the Interest of LESUS CHRIST, before our own Concerns and Interest; and so, to bring every Affair and Business in this World, into an entire fubserviency to our Hopes and Ex-

pectations in the World to come.

He, that has been brought up to any Honest Employment, is not required, upon his becoming a new Creature, to quit his Calling; and ettire, from his Station, into a Monastery, or a Defart: 'Tis sufficient that he acts upon new Principles, and with new Ends and Defigns, in his purfuit of such an Employment. He is diligent in Business, not from a Covetous or Ambitious aim of enriching himself; but from a conscientious regard to the Command and Appointment of GoD; who has made it every Man's Duty to Labour, and to Employ himself one way or other, fo as to be useful in the World. Nor is it so much the fear of Want, that excites the industry of a good Man, as a desire to have something that may enable him to be Friendly and Charitable, to those about him; to have fomething to give to him that needeth, Ephes. iv. 28.

He, that is posses'd of a large Estate, is not oblig'd to give it up when he becomes a True Convert; but only to manage it so, as to render both his Substance, and his Interest, and his Time and his Abilities, as far as he can, serviceable to the promoting of Religion, and the welfare of others in the World: And where-ever a Principle of Divine Life, has been infus'd into the Soul, it will teach a Man to Consecrate all he has, to such purposes.

If a Man that is Renewed, gives up himself to any acts of Friendship and Hospitality, entertaining others and conversing with them, it is not to gratiste a Brutish Sensuality; but to shew a kind disposition, to settle a good Acquaintance, by mutual Services to advance each other's welfare, and to joyn their thoughts and endeavours upon every occasion wherein they are equally concern'd.

Once more; he that is inwardly and prevailingly Religious, will manage all Recreations and Exercises for the Health of his Body, and all his necessary Refreshments, so as to render him more sit for the Duties of his Station, and the Service of his God. In the Apostles Language, whether he eats or drinks, or whatever he does, he does all to the glory of God. I Cor. x. 31.

r. The last Evidence I shall mention of a Person's being Born again, as it appears in the Behaviour and outward Actions, is, an abounding in all proper instances of Love and Charity toward his Brother. St. John tells us 1 John iii. 10. expresly, that he who loveth not his Brother, is not of GoD: And this is argu'd in a following Chapter, from its being the Commandment of Gop, to Love our Brethren, as well as to Love himself; and no Man can have a due regard to the one, but he must also observe the other. This Love, we are elsewhere told. must not be in Word or in Tongue only, but in Deed and in Truth: That is, our Actions must be such as may truly contribute to the Advantage and Benefit of our Brother.

That, which in a natural State is the Cause of Men's acting injuriously toward their Neighbours, (I mean Self-Love;) Renewing Grace will make the Rule and Motive of doing good to them: This will explain and enforce that Command, Thou shalt love thy Neighbour as thy self.

Self-Love we see, generally, provokes Men to Strife and Contentions; defaming others, to raise their own Reputation; defrauding others, to increase their own Gains; and, in almost every Case, not regarding what Hurt is done to others, so that it make for their own Advantage: Whereas, if you look to one that is under the influence of Divine Grace, the Love that he has to himself, puts him upon all proper ways of shewing a Concern for the Peace, Good Name, and Prosperity of his Neighbour: And the more he finds in himself, a desire of this or the other comfortable enjoyment, the more will he do, in such respects, for the Help and Relief of others.

As to that grand Branch of Charity, Almsgiving, it is observable in the account of Zaccheus's Conversion, that Salvation was no sooner come to his House, but he presently says, Behold,

Luke xix. 8.

LORD, the half of my Goods

I give to the Poor, &c. The Contributions then, indeed, were extraordinary; and the Case of Zaccheus, might make it especially requisite, that his should be so; but every Man that is brought into a State of Grace, will think it his Duty to consecrate some proportion of what he has, to Pious and Charitable Uses. For, let Men pretend to what they will, you always find that their Expences sollow their prevailing Affections: What they have the greatest Love and Liking to,

they are most ready to spend upon: So that if a Man be favingly Changed and Renewed in his Temper, and Affections, it will appear from his Religious Expences, as well as from the other Actions of his Life.

And now, I think, nothing more needs to be added for the enabling us to judge of our felves, whether we are Born again, or not.

But I am sensible these Evidences of a Man's being in a good State, are like to meet with a very different Reception,

from different Persons.

Some, have found out ways to keep themselves easie, and to hope well as to their future Condition, where their Lives and Tempers are quite contrary to what I have been describing. Others, will only pick out, here and there, an Evidence that best pleases them; and whilst they drop many things that are requisite to their being thoroughly changed and renewed, are yet presumptuous enough, to rely upon some few instances which they may produce, in their own Spirits or Behaviour. A Third fort of People there are, who imagine they shall never come up to fuch a State as has been described; and therefore cannot obtain any composed, Satisfatisfying, thoughts of their own Condition. Whilst some few, may possibly discover in themselves, all the marks and evidences of the new Birth, that are here set before them.

I shall therefore conclude the whole, in Applying my self, briefly, to each of these.

1. I would speak a little to Them that are at ease, and willing to think their State good, altho' their Tempers and their Lives are quite contrary to what I have been describing. I heartily wish such Persons would take time to confider - what their ease, and good opinion of themselves, is owing to. If you keep your felves eafie by declining and neglecting all ferious Enquiries about your State, 'tis certainly bad; and the le/s you are concerned about it, and acquainted with it, the worfe it is. You may read the Doom of such as have no understanding, nor serious attention to things of this nature, in Isaiab xxvii. II. For it is a People of no understanding; therefore he that made them, will not have mercy on them, and be that formed them, will shew them no favour. And no Man in his wits can think, that the Case of a condemned Malefactor is good, because he does not attend to his Sentence of Condemnation: Or that a Person, who is languishing under a mortal Distemper, is well, because he will not be persuaded that he is in a dangerous Condition.

But then farther; tho' you may not have been altogether thoughtless, yet if you have confidered Matters, only so far, as to take up some general notions of the Goodness and Mercy of GoD, that may serve to make you easie in your Sins, without engaging you to for sake them, and repent of them; you will then fall under that dreadful Sentence in xxix. Deuteronomy, 19, 20. He who thus blesseth himself in his heart, saying I shall bave peace, tho' I walk in the imagination of mine Heart, to add drunkenness to thirst; (and so of any other Sin that is lived in ;) the LORD will not spare him, but then the anger of the LORD and his jealousie shall smoke against that man; being the more provoked by his presuming on that Goodness which he despises; and all the Curses that are written in this Book, shall lie upon him, and the LORD shall blot out bis Name, notwithstanding all his Confidence, from under Heaven.

And once more; if you have thought on fuch Representations of the Christian's Happiness, and the Christian's Character

as those before laid down, with aversion and detestation, your Case is deplorable indeed. I have heard of a profane Wretch that said, if Heaven was fill'd with such Company, as those that are called Saints here on Earth, he would never defire to come there. But canst thou, Man! so easily give up the thoughts of Heaven? and be willing, instead of going thither, to lie down in devouring Flames? Think well, I beseech thee! before thou renouncest the Character, and the Company, of the Saints. If thy Soul, is not gathered with Theirs, it must be a Companion of Devils: There is no living any more, between Heaven and Hell, when once thou art gone out of this world: Thy sensual Delights, will all be lost for ever; and leave thee under the torment, of an insatiable Thirst after them: Thy sinful Companions, will then encrease thy misery; and thy own Conscience, will incessantly reproach thee for thy present Folly. Then, with showry Eyes, and with an aking Heart, thou wilt look to the beauteous Regions of Light and Love; where, thou mightest have had a Place; but from which, thou art now condemned to an Eternal Banishment. O that thou would'st know, in this thy day, the things that belong to thy peace.

2. I would next fay fomething to them, that are content in being able to find out (in themselves) some few of the foregoing Evidences, when at the same time, many things are yet wanting to their being favingly renewed. If there be just reason for your attending to Religion at all, the fame reason there is for your making thoro' work in it: Because, without this, our pretending to be Religious will avail us nothing. He that professes to keep the Law, or expects to be faved by the Go/pel, and yet statedly of-James ii. 10. fends, either by omissions or commissions, in one point, will be condemned as certainly, as it he had been guilty of alt.

Some Men are apt to think well of themselves for the sake of their inward Piety; in which, they apprehend they exceed many, that make a greater shew of Goodness in their Conversation and Behaviour: Others judge of themselves, by their outward Profession; and take up a good opinion of themselves, because they have a name to live; altho' in secret, and in their Spirits, they are very much estranged from God and the exercises of Religion: The first of these, by pretending to have good Hearts, may deceive

ceive themselves; and the latter, by taking care to preserve a good Name, may deceive their Neighbours; but neither the one, nor the other, can deceive or impose upon an Omniscient God. We must be transformed, by the renewing of our minds; and we must be holy, also, in all Pet. i. 15. manner of Conversation; if we would be

acceptable in the fight of GoD.

Farther; there are some Persons that glory in the Church they are of, and in acts of Devotion toward GoD; as if they needed no more, to prove they are in a good flate: Whilst others boast of their being Just and Charitable, and observing their Duty toward their Neighbour; as if this, alone, was sufficient to save them: Whereas, if he that frequents the places of Divine Worship, lives in enmity and batred to his Brother; or in Covetousness, which is Idolatry; or in any other Sin against the Precepts of the Second Table, CHRIST has expresly disowned such: And, if he that is abounding in all expresfions of Love to his Neighbour, does yet restrain Prayer before GoD; and neglect the giving him that Honour, which is due unto his Name; he stands condemned as a despiser of the linst and great Commandment.

Matth xxii. 37. mandment, both of the Old and New Testament.

In these, and such like instances, Men would have us dispense with the marks and evidences of true Grace, that we may fuit their several Dispositions, and Attainments: But, however it may be the Interest of the Leaders of Parties to mislead their Followers; and however it may fuit the inclinations of some easie temper'd Men, to oblige them that they have a respect for; yet neither will the Representations of one, nor another, be of any fignificancy, where they pervert or dissemble the Scripture account of things: Then shall I not be ashamed, fays the Psalmist, when I have respect unto All thy Commandments. Pfal. cxix. 6.

3. It may be proper to hint a few things, to them that are favingly renewed, but yet are uneasie and perplex'd about their State and Condition, because they cannot discover all the afore-mention'd Evidences in themselves.

It is no unusual thing to meet with fuch, as in the Judgment of those that are acquainted with them, may be esteem'd truly Religious; who yet labour under so many doubts and discouragements in their own Spirits, that they cannot discern

any thing that shall give satisfaction to themselves. To such, I would recommend the following Considerations: Which I beg they would take time, farther to enlarge upon, and to apply to their own Case and Circumstances.

Those that have but lately been under ferious impressions, must make great allowances for the weakness of Grace in its first Beginnings. Tho' they have not that clear and full Knowledge of Divine things which they desire; nor that Government of their Passions and Tempers; nor that raisedness and spirituality of their Affections, which some have attained to; yet, so long as they are sincerely endeavouring to gain all this, and are attending to the proper appointed means of their doing so, they have abundance of reason to hope well of themselves.

Again; those that are under any darkness and disorder, by the breaking out of some one Sin, that appears grievous and tormenting to them; must not expect to obtain, a thoro' composedness of Mind, or any settled ease and peace of Conscience, till that is fincerely repented of. A sense of Guilt, in one Instance, will dash all other Evidences, how great and considerable soever they may seem, in the Eyes of those that are acquainted with us.

Farther;

Farther; there may not be a suitable sense of our dependence upon the Spirit of GoD: And fo, for a while, Persons may be under confusion and mistakes; hereby, to lead them to honour the Spi-RIT, as they honour the FATHER, and the Son, in the great Work of their Conversion and Regeneration. By our first awful apprehensions of God, and approaches to him, in our being Born again, we honour the FATHER: By our earnest Addresses to Jesus Christ, and seeking for the Favour and Acceptance of Gop in and thro' him, we honour the Son: But then we must be brought to a direct application of our selves to the HOLY SPIRIT; that he may shew us bow far, this and the other Evidence of Grace, belongs to our selves; and may affift us, in forming a right Judgment thereupon: And when we are once duly affected with a fense of his doing this for us, we then honour the Spirit, as our Sanstifier and Comforter. But I am perfuaded, a great deal of the perplexity of good People, is owing, to their want of regular Thoughts in this Matter.

Sometimes, Allowances must be made for Bodily Distempers; and for pressing Calamities in the World; and for a weakness of Understanding, and natural Abilities; And for some evil Reports, or ill Carriage of those about us; Any of which may very much disorder our Imaginations, and obscure every Evidence that might afford comfort to us.

But, these things being duly observed; such Evidences, as those before laid down, ought still to be insisted on: And we should give all Diligence, to make

this Point fure.

THE LAST fort of Persons I would Address my self to, are those, that have been able to discover, in themselves, the marks of their being Born again, so as to

be satisfied therewith.

There is not a Privilege of which human Nature is capable, that can so much deserve to be gloried in, as this,—that we are the Children of God. To be his Children by Adoption, is to have a right to his Kingdom; being Heirs and joint Heirs with Christ Rom. viii. 17.

Jesus: And to be made Children by Regeneration, is to be partakers of the Divine Nature: And shall we not think this, matter of Glory?

Let us however take care, while we rejoyce in our *Privilege*, that we do not forget our *Duty*: Let us be Eph. v. i.

followers of GoD as dear

Children: Imitating his Perfections; and endeavouring to shew forth 1 Pet. ii. 9. bis Praises, and Excellencies, to all that behold us.

A Sense of our being Born again, should encourage us to bear up against the Hatred and Contempt of the World: If ye were of the World, says our SA-VIOUR, the World would love its own; but now I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. John XV. 10.

Yea, this should support us under all kind of Afflictions. If I am Created anew in CHRIST JESUS, I may certainly conclude, God will not for fake this work of his own hands. Those that are born from above, must expect Discipline and Correction from thence, till they are got thro' this State of Education: But they may humbly hope that he who has begun a good work in them, will perfett it: and fo bring them to their Father's House, the Inheritance of the Saints in Light.

To add no more; This, should make us think, continually, of that State and World to which we are born. And when we have thought the farthest, still we must remember, that, whilst we are here in our minority, we think as Children, and express our selves as such; but when we shall arrive at the full stature, and perfect knowledge, of the Heavenly Inhabitants, our present weak and imperfect Sense of things will be done away.

Now are we the Sons of John iii. 2. God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: But we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 6. l. 4. instead of being a born, r. a being born, p. 22. l. 19. instead of is, r. it, p. 99.
l. 25, for they r. thy, p. 115. l. 19. for understood, r. understood, p. 118. l. 25, for will, r. wils.





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